

Calif



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 14, 1917.

OPEN SHOP SANCTIFIED.
REPORT OF DELEGATE.
BRINGING HOME THE BACON.
WASHINGTON LETTER.
OPPOSITION TO GOMPERS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF LABOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TO DEFEAT FICKERT

Stamp a cross (X) after the name of

Charles A. Sweigert

in the FIRST choice column

thus



| DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Unexpired Term) | One to be Elected | FIRST CHOICE | SECOND CHOICE | THIRD CHOICE |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CHARLES A. SWEIGERT | | X | | |

Vote ONE Choice Only

Election Tuesday, Dec. 18

UNION LABOR RECALL LEAGUE

By Daniel C. Murphy, President

Paul Scharrenberg, 1st Vice Pres.

PERRIN

AND OTHER

GOOD

GLOVES

ARE SOLD BY

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING
PUBLISHING, BADGES,
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA
SOUVENIRS

SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

880 MISSION ST.
NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and
Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Cor-
ner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30, 1917.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets | \$84,566,290.79 |
| Deposits | 61,381,120.63 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds. | 2,185,170.10 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | 250,042.88 |
| Number of Depositors | 65,717 |

OPEN SHOP SANCTIFIED.

By a vote of six to three, the United States Supreme Court has taken a decided stand against the principles and practices of organized labor. A telegraphic summary of the new doctrines declares as follows:

That employers may legally and without interference on the part of labor organizations operate their plants as "open shops."

That men working under an "open shop" agreement, express or implied, have no right to remain at work there after joining a union.

That "open shop" proprietors are entitled by injunction and other governmental agencies to protection in the enjoyment of such an agreement.

That workingmen have a right to unionize, but that such right is not absolute, but must be exercised with reasonable regard for the conflicting rights of others.

That an attempt to induce, even by "peaceable" means, men employed in an "open shop" concern to join a union for the purpose of unionizing said concern and bringing about a strike and thereby coerce the employer and his remaining employees, is illegal.

That "open shop" proprietors may legally prevent conspiracies to bring their non-union employees into labor organizations.

The foregoing monstrous doctrines were promulgated as the grounds of decision in the cases of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, the court deciding that both were entitled to operate their plants as "open shops," and upholding injunctions issued by Judge A. G. Dayton restraining union officials from attempting to organize their employees. Lower court decrees holding that the United Mine Workers of America and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union were illegal organizations and that under the Sherman Anti-Trust act they were secret conspiracies in restraint of trade, were ignored by the Supreme Court in the opinions.

In the Hitchman case, the majority of the court held that the officers of the Miners' Union "deliberately and advisedly selected that method of enlarging the union membership which would inflict injury" upon the company and its loyal employees. The court also declared that "it is erroneous to assume that all measures which may be resorted to in the effort to unionize a mine are lawful if they are peaceable—that is, if they stop short of physical violence or coercion through fear of it." It added that "the purpose of the defendants to bring about a strike at the mine in order to compel plaintiff through fear of financial loss to consent to the unionization of the mine as the lesser evil was an unlawful purpose."

It is to be noted that the reasoning of the majority is only an elaboration upon the argument of the majority in the case of *Coppage v. Kansas*, decided January 25, 1915, which declared unconstitutional a state law prohibiting an employer from making it a condition of employment that the employee shall not become or remain a member of a labor organization while in the service of the employer. On both occasions the opinions are written by Justice Pitney, and the line-up of the justices is the same, that is to say, none of those who voted with Pitney in the *Coppage* case and still remain on the bench have changed their views but acquiesce in the logical deductions of Justice Pitney, thus demonstrating a persistent attitude of hostility to labor. But it is comforting to know, that while in the *Coppage* case but two justices—Holmes

and Hughes—dissented from the views of the majority, in these cases three justices dissent and uphold the rights of organized labor, namely Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke. This indicates the political nature of these opinions and the prospect of overcoming them in the future by political means, like on former occasions, notable in the *Dred Scott* decision and the Income Tax cases which were reversed after years of political strife by the adoption of specific amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Looking under the surface of the court's language it is plain that the attitude of the majority is based upon the legal doctrine that labor is property, and that employers, once having by contract obtained the right to control and direct the labor of their employees, must be protected by the Government in such property right to the same extent as other property rights. The personal rights of the employees are non-existent, in the eyes of these judicial reactionaries, and thus such rights are non-existent and suppressed both by the employers and the courts in these "open-shop" sanctuaries wherein hereafter the business agents or members of labor organizations are not permitted to put their feet.

It is to be especially noted that the words "open shop," so frequently used in these opinions stand nakedly and without the usual camouflage of employers as meaning the "non-union" shop, pure and simple.

Only a national crisis, such as that which confronted the Government in the Adamson case, might produce a remedy in the anomalous position in which organized labor is placed by these decisions. The declaration of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Buffalo, to ignore court injunctions based upon the doctrine that labor is property, might provide the opportunity for a test between the people and the judiciary sooner than even the Supreme Court might anticipate. Whatever develops out of these reactionary decisions, hastens the day when organized labor will establish in fact as well as in theory its right to unionize and that the right implies all necessary incidental powers to make such right not merely an empty platitude but a substantial reality. This is necessary to put the rights of organized labor upon an equality with those of organized capital.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS END STRIKE.

After being on strike for more than seven months, the Photo-Engravers' Union has called off its strike against local newspapers and its members are back to work on the job.

The men returned to work at the same wages and conditions that existed at the time the strike was called, pending a settlement by arbitration of the controversy over wages and working conditions.

LAURA MACDONALD HONORED.

Laura MacDonald formerly a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Waitresses' Union, has been elected president of the newly-organized Telephone Operators' Union of this city. Miss MacDonald is in the employ of the city as telephone operator.

DEFEAT SPEEDING UP.

Assurance that speeding up systems will not be installed is a feature of an agreement between the Boilermakers' Union and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. No enforcement of compulsory insurance and higher wages are also included.

REPORT OF DELEGATE.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

As your delegate to the 37th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Buffalo, N. Y., November 12th to 24th, inclusive, I herewith submit the following report:

The report of the committee on credentials showed that on the opening day the convention was composed of 429 delegates, representing 99 international and national unions, 26 state branches, 83 central bodies, 46 local trade and federal labor unions, and 5 fraternal delegates.

The fraternal delegates were John Hill and Arthur Hayday, representing the British Trades Union Congress; William Lodge, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Anna Fitzgerald, the Women's International Union Label League; and Elizabeth Christman, the National Women's Trade Union League.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor the convention was addressed by a President of the United States, President Woodrow Wilson making a trip from Washington, D. C., expressly for the purpose of counseling with the representatives of labor.

President Wilson said in part:

"I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical, perhaps, than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life and lifted to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind."

"Now, to stand together means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted. And I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same; and I believe that I am speaking not only from my own experience but from the experience of others when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists. I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance, but they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business. Everybody on both sides has now got to transact business, and a settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing."

The report of the executive council dealt, as usual, with the many problems that arise between conventions, and is particularly interesting this year because of the war situation. The preamble of the report gives a resume of the progress of our movement, and because of the important facts it contains is herein repeated:

"The report which we submit for the past year shows that the American trade union movement is larger and stronger than ever before and that thus far it has been able, during a very critical emergency, to protect the interests and welfare

of wage earners and to direct matters, during a transition period, not only so as to prevent deterioration of standards but to establish constructive agencies for dealing with new problems and situations. Since our last report the Government of the United States has declared war upon the imperial government of Germany. We recount in our reports the position which the American trade union movement has taken and the agreements that have been made to adjust labor relations upon war work and work done for the Government. In meeting this critical emergency the American labor movement has had two advantages which were not enjoyed by the labor movements of European countries:

"(1) We have had the benefit of the experience of workers in European countries in dealing with war problems, and (2) many of the industries of this country had been gradually organizing to meet war needs and to produce war supplies for the governments that were at war. American workers, loyal to our Republic and understanding the clear-cut purposes for which our Government entered the war, have attempted to deal with the war situation in a constructive way that would enable them to co-operate with the Government and at the same time to maintain principles of industrial and human welfare and to establish agencies that would organize war production and enable situations and problems to be adjusted without cessation of work.

"It is with great gratification we report specific developments showing that the American labor movement has secured the best agreements with the Government that have been secured in any of the other warring countries. The agreements and the relations between the workers and the American Government established a new period in the industrial world—a period in which the Government has sanctioned standards based upon principles of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount.

"During the past months there has come a greater and more genuine appreciation of the value of human labor. This results in a recognition of the rights and the interests of wage earners, not only in industrial affairs but in every relationship in life. There is coming about in a very real sense the recognition of the dignity of labor."

The usual large number of resolutions were introduced, and the final disposition of the most important was as follows:

Resolution No. 36 dealing with the negro problem and introduced by instruction of your honorable body, brought the following recommendation from the committee:

"Your committee can assume no responsibility for statements contained in the resolution, but inasmuch as portions of it refer to the organization of negro workers, we recommend that that portion be referred to the executive council."

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Gorman, of the United Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville, Ky., spoke at some length on the subject and took exception to that part of the resolution referring to the treatment of the negroes in the South. He expressed a desire to amend the resolution and was informed by the chair that the subject matter before the house was the report of the committee.

Delegate Murphy, of the San Francisco Labor Council, the introducer of the resolution, explained his position and expressed regret that certain parts of the resolution were framed in language offensive to any delegate.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Connors, Switchmen's Union; Bowen, of the Bricklayers; Berry of the Printing Pressmen, and others. The principal point of contention

was the language in the resolution that was objectionable particularly to the delegates from the South.

Delegates James Duncan and Frey, on behalf of the committee, explained that they appreciated the danger resting in the language contained in the resolution, but that since it was a part of the official proceedings they had no alternative than to submit a report and that they felt all that was necessary was to disclaim all responsibility for the statements contained in the resolution.

Delegate Frey suggested the following as an amendment to the report of the committee: "That the committee cannot be responsible for and rejects the statements contained in the resolution, and inasmuch as portions of it refer to organization we refer that portion to the executive council."

A motion by Delegate Lennon that the resolution, together with the report of the committee, be laid on the table, was lost.

Delegate Bowen, of the Birmingham, Alabama, Trades Council, asked Delegate Murphy who was responsible for the introduction of the resolution.

Delegate Murphy responded and said that neither he nor the San Francisco Labor Council had any particular interest in the negro workers, but that out of a certain measure of appreciation of support given by the negro workers in a recent strike in San Francisco, the resolution had been introduced at the request of the representatives of the International Negro League.

When Delegate DeNedrey asked a question of Delegate Bowen concerning the organizing of the negro workers, Delegate Woll raised the point of order that cross-questioning of delegates in the convention was not permissible. President Gompers declared the point of order well taken.

The matter was further discussed by Delegates Ogletree, John H. Walker, Secretary Frey, Bowen (Wm. J.), and others.

President Gompers then read Section 6 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which is as follows:

"Separate charters may be issued to central labor unions, local unions, or federal labor unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the executive council, it appears advisable and to the best interests of the trade union movement to do so."

Secretary Frey then read the amended report of the committee, which was as follows: "Your committee cannot be responsible for and rejects the statements contained in the resolution, but inasmuch as portions of it refer to the organization of negro workers the committee recommends that that portion be referred to the executive council."

This detailed report of the action on this resolution is given for the purpose of emphasizing the anomalous action of a central body whose jurisdiction is defined by its title as covering San Francisco, presuming, by resolution, to settle the greatest problem of the South, over which the Civil War was fought. Your delegate respectfully suggests that this action can only be equalled by having a central labor council of the South seeking to solve the Japanese question for the West.

Many resolutions requesting organizers for various localities, also special organizers for women workers, and one resolution asking for organization of negroes, were referred to the executive council.

A number of resolutions looking for betterments in wages and working conditions for Civil Service employees were adopted, and one condemning Postmaster Burleson's attitude towards Government employees as autocratic, was endorsed.

A resolution which resolved that the American

Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1917, recommends to all affiliated organizations, which may not now have the following provision in their Constitutions, that they change their fundamental laws to provide: "That men coming from abroad to the United States and to Canada, or who are born here of foreign parents, and before they make application for membership, or are admitted to membership in the respective organizations, they shall either be citizens of the United States, or of Canada, or shall have officially and in accordance with law declared their intentions of becoming citizens."

An amendment was made after a very lengthy discussion participated in by many delegates, that the resolution be referred to the executive council with instructions that they modify or enlarge the declaration so as to meet in a measure the problems that are confronting organized labor in connection with the needed organization of Oriental laborers and the Mexican laborers near the border.

A resolution seeking to compel all aliens of the draft age to carry arms in defense of this country or of our Allies in the war was adopted after a prolonged discussion.

A jurisdictional question between Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84 and United Laborers' Union No. 1, both of San Francisco, was referred to the committee on adjustment, and for the guidance of the above-mentioned unions as well as your honorable body, the recommendation of the committee is herewith submitted in full:

"Your committee attaches herewith a copy of an agreement entered into by the parties in interest and recommends its approval and adoption by this convention as a substitute for Resolution No. 132. The agreement reads as follows:

"Buffalo, N. Y., November 20, 1917.

"We hereby agree with the committee on adjustment on the following plan as a basis for the settlement of our dispute in San Francisco, Cal., in lieu of Resolution No. 132, presented by Edward I. Hannah, secretary of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters:

"1. The president of the San Francisco Labor Council shall appoint one representative and the president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council shall appoint one representative. These two representatives shall select the third representative, which three shall act as a board of arbitration.

"2. It is agreed that all parties in interest will abide by the award rendered by the above board of arbitration and that the San Francisco Trades and Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council agree to use their best offices to see that the award rendered is carried into effect.

"3. It is further agreed that the decision rendered by the board of arbitration shall apply only to San Francisco, Cal., and is not to be considered as deciding any question of a national character.

"(Signed) EDW. I. HANNAN,
"For International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.

"(Signed) D. D'ALESSANDRA,
"For International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America."

The old question of "Government by Injunction" was brought before the convention by a resolution from the Shingle Weavers' Union of the State of Washington.

Because of the interest taken in this subject in the State of California, and having in mind the action of the Governor of our State vetoing the Anti-Injunction bill passed by the last session of the Legislature, largely through the efforts

of your honorable body, the full proceedings on this subject are herewith submitted:

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate J. G. Brown of the International Shingle Weavers;

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of Washington has rendered a decision which amounts to a direction to all lower courts to enjoin all strikers who engage in picketing, peaceful or otherwise, singly or in groups, which subjects all union members to liability for damages to the full extent of their individual or collective financial responsibility, and establishing at the same time the almost unheard of principle that legal service on the officers of an organization constitutes service on all the members thereof, also re-affirming the obsolete doctrine that there exists a property right to both labor power and business; and

"Whereas, The voters of the State of Washington repudiated by a large majority at the last general election an Anti-Picketing bill which had passed the previous session of the Legislature, but held inoperative by the referendum vote; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor condemns the reactionary attitude of the Washington State Supreme Court and directs the executive council to investigate this decision and give its best counsel and advice to the affected workers who are oppressed by this judge-made law."

Your committee views with great apprehension the constantly-increasing usurpation of power by our courts in infringing upon and restricting the rights of a free people. A more flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of the workers, a more deliberate disregard of the decisions of our people, expressed by them through a referendum method of legislation, which involve the right to peaceably assemble, to free associa-

tion and free speech, has never heretofore been manifested in any part of the country as has been done in the State of Washington by the approval and concurrence of the Supreme Court of that State.

Your committee holds that decisions and practices of this kind by our courts are more harmful to our Government and our free institutions than any other influence or agency in our land. The time has arrived when the legislative agencies of our several state governments must be the exclusive means for the making of laws and rules of conduct. The time is here when our courts must be denied powers never intended to be exercised by the judicial department of our Government. The evenly-balanced checks intended by our forefathers to prevent the encroachment of one department of government upon another, must no longer be disregarded. Government by injunction must end.

Your committee holds that a government of our courts by the injunction writ and for the benefit of employing interests, is in conflict with and contrary to the constitutional safeguards of the right, liberties, and freedom of our people, and, therefore, recommends that we reaffirm the declaration made a year ago, viz.:

"That any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employee, and based upon the dictum, 'Labor is Property,' be held and absolutely treated as usurpation, and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may."

Your committee further recommends the approval of the resolution and urges all workers and affiliated unions to spare no time or effort to secure the early enactment of laws hereafter denying our courts the opportunity of interfering with and restricting the constitutional guarantees of our people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and to again firmly establish the

right to trial by jury and the presumption of innocence in all cases of law and equity.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Walker, mine workers, favored the adoption of the report of the committee, but urged the necessity of all local unions belonging to and co-operating with the State Federation of Labor of the various states, in order to overcome the injunction evil.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in unanimously.

A resolution seeking the endorsement of the "National Labor Defense Council" brought the following recommendation from the committee, which was adopted:

"Resolution No. 61 not only asks the endorsement of a National Legal Defense Council but also requires the American Federation of Labor to urge all affiliated unions to subscribe financially to its up-keep.

"Your committee is mindful of the fact that during the past year the American Federation of Labor has put into operation a Legal Bureau of Information to prove helpful in the defense of affiliated unions. While this department is yet in an embryo state, your committee is of the opinion that with the proper encouragement and support it can be made of incalculable value to the labor movement. To endorse and in particular to help finance another agency and institution of a similar character, would not only create confusion but prove disastrous to this much-desired undertaking.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence in this resolution, but in doing so desires also to express its highest regard for the men referred to in this resolution."

The report of the committee was adopted.

A resolution to abolish one house of Congress

Attention Union Men and Women!

If the UNION MEN and Women of the MISSION will lend us their assistance, UNION MUSICIANS will soon be steadily employed in every place of amusement in that district. At the present time, only one house, the WIGWAM THEATRE, gives steady employment to UNION men. MUSICIANS' UNION Local 6, A. F. of M., asks you to stay away from theatres that do not employ UNION men.

MUSICIANS' UNION

Local No. 6

A. F. of M.

brought an unfavorable report from committee which was adopted.

After a protracted debate the convention decided that hereafter the date of meeting will be in the month of June instead of November.

The "bomb" cases in San Francisco were brought before the convention by resolutions signed by several delegates representing various crafts.

After hearings before the committee on resolutions a recommendation was adopted which placed the American Federation of Labor on record as demanding a new trial for those convicted to satisfy the public mind, in view of the fact that a grave doubt now exists as to the character of the testimony upon which the verdicts were rendered.

A resolution asking for an international charter for the unions of office employees brought an unfavorable recommendation from the committee which was adopted after a lengthy debate in which attacks were made on Secretary Morrison; claiming that the employees in the office of the American Federation of Labor were not being accorded the treatment due them as employees of organized labor. Both President Gompers and Secretary Morrison explained at some length how the affairs in the home office are conducted. Their explanations appeared to be satisfactory to the convention.

The usual resolution seeking to put organized labor in the banking business met the usual defeat.

The keynote of the convention was sounded when the report of the committee on executive council's report was read. The committee recommended that full endorsement be given to the "patriotic work which has been undertaken by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy."

After a four-hour debate participated in by all of the leading lights and as many of the lesser lights as could get a word in, the report of the committee was adopted by a roll call vote; delegates representing 21,602 votes for the committee's report, and delegates representing 402 votes against the committee's report.

At the outset of the convention a resolution to have the proceedings printed verbatim was defeated, and subsequently one which provided for the election of officers by the referendum was refused consideration.

A resolution which declared all holders of political offices ineligible as delegates to all central bodies and state federations was defeated.

The committee on report of executive council recommended the granting of a charter to an international union of fire-fighters with full and complete jurisdiction over all men actually and permanently employed at fire-fighting.

A resolution to abolish private employment offices was referred to the executive council for the purpose of making a comprehensive study of this problem and taking such action between now and the next convention as in their judgment will be helpful, and reporting on this subject to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor their recommendation as to the most effective manner of either abolishing entirely private employment offices or regulating them in such a manner as to eliminate the evil features.

The convention reaffirmed the position of the American Federation of Labor in opposing all compulsory arbitration legislation.

It being brought to the attention of the convention that the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided that under a law recently enacted by Congress all unions whose members pay more than twelve dollars per year into the union, are subject to the payment of 10 per cent of those dues and all initiations, and that regular monthly reports are to be made to the District Internal Revenue Office, the sub-

ject matter was referred to the executive council "to take whatever action is necessary for the protection of the rights of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The convention was informed by Delegate Green of the United Mine Workers that a jury in the Federal Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, had found that the United Mine Workers of America must respond by paying \$200,000 damages, which, being tripled under the Sherman law, makes the sum \$600,000.

This subject matter was referred to the executive council to investigate all the facts in connection with this case and that they render the United Mine Workers of America such assistance as may be within their power in carrying this case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

The special committee on the alleged shortage of labor made a lengthy report to the convention, the gist of which is contained in the following portion:

"The only correct interpretation of the term 'labor shortage' is that situation in which the number of positions to be filled exceeds the number of applications for work in all classes.

"Your committee herewith submits a body of facts to show that not only is there not in any degree a labor shortage according to this definition, but with the exception of a few classifications, brought into existence through war conditions, there is in no region of the entire country a lack of labor seeking employment.

The Thos. A. Edison Phonograph Co. was declared both antagonistic and unfair to organized labor by the adoption of a resolution submitted by the Metal Polishers' International Union.

Several other resolutions seeking to declare various firms and articles as "unfair" were referred to the executive council.

On the question of the labor movement in Japan the committee on international relations reported as follows:

"We do not pretend to tell the Japanese workers what they should do. We, however, urge upon their careful attention the fact that there comes a time in the lives of the people an opportunity to bring about certain reforms. Among these are the rights of labor, the development of the spirit of democracy, self-government, and the organization of the workers.

"The spirit of democracy which recently has been kindled in the minds and hearts of the people of all lands, should be nurtured in Japan. Perhaps the present is opportune. A fearless, insistent demand for democracy, self-government and the right to organize should be the slogan. The American Federation of Labor cannot depart from the principles that the destiny of the workers of each country lies primarily in their own hands. We express the hope that our fellow workers in Japan may now or in the near future obtain nothing less than a government with the right to organize a bona fide labor movement."

The election of officers resulted in but one change—Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, defeating John Lennon, of the Tailors, for the office of treasurer.

St. Paul, Minnesota, was chosen as the next convention city.

Taken as a whole the convention just closed takes rank as one of the most important ever held by the American Federation of Labor. However, there was the usual waste of time in the early sessions resulting in the inevitable "rushing" of things near the close. This, apparently, is the common fault of all deliberative bodies, and something for which no remedy is manifest. The importance of propositions or the necessity for discussion of them, is determined by the time when they are reported before the

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - } San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - }
1221 Broadway - - - } Oakland
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

VISIT THE

English Cottage

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
BUNSTER & SAXE
4029 MARKET ST. ON FRANKLIN & JONES

S. N. WOOD & Co
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label

ALLIED PRINTING
TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

convention. But, as was explained by President Gompers, this is one of the penalties that accompanies the benefits of democracy and the right of free speech. If delegates insist upon unnecessary discussion of propositions in the early sessions, they must expect that reaction which prohibits practically all discussion when time grows short.

The convention, however, accomplished some real constructive work. Aside from settling some very vexing jurisdictional problems, it also made labor's position towards the war clear to all the world. The critics that tried to discredit labor's attitude have been silenced, and organized labor will continue to co-operate with our Government in the task that our country has taken upon itself to complete.

The debates disclosed that the common cause of labor is paramount to all else, the seeming differences being with the individuals in whose hands the destinies of the organization are placed, but through it all runs the understanding born of experience, and the tolerance of expressed views for which previous conditions of existence and present environment are responsible.

It is evident that the determination to secure for the toilers of this country that to which they are entitled has been strengthened and regardless of the differences as to policy or method, the real purposes for which we are organized are not forgotten even in these distressing times.

The American Federation of Labor stands squarely behind our President.

Government by injunction must be stopped.

A basic working day of eight hours shall be established in all branches of industry.

These are the most important declarations of the convention, and it behooves all members of organized labor to bear this in mind.

And in conclusion permit me to express my sincere appreciation of the very great honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your representative. Attendance at a convention of the American Federation of Labor is in itself an education, and tends to give one a clearer insight into the ideals, the hopes and aspirations of the working people of this country.

And above all else, it has been shown that the leaders of organized labor are recognized as on a par with the "captains of finance and industry," and are being given equal voice in the affairs of the nation.

In truth, the voice of labor, so long heard, is at last heeded.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL C. MURPHY.

AN ECHO OF ADAMSON LAW.

An echo of the railroad crisis of a year ago was heard in the United States Supreme Court when the government filed a brief supporting the decision of the Arkansas federal court that the Adamson act applied to all railroads, regardless of whether they had a wage dispute pending at the time the law was enacted. The Fort Smith & Western Railway Company appealed from the decision.

"Congress did not undertake to investigate the conditions surrounding different roads," said the government's brief. "It merely faced the fact that the commerce of the country was about to be tied up and endeavored to adopt a general measure to give relief. If it had known, as it probably did not, that there were some roads whose men would not join in the strike, it doubtless would still have passed an act applying to all alike. But slight knowledge of human nature is necessary to make it apparent that if relief had been granted to some and withheld from others, the result would have been new dissatisfaction which would speedily have brought about another emergency of the same kind to be dealt with."

WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

A United States War-Savings Certificate, Series of 1918, will be an obligation of the United States when, and only when, one or more United States War-Savings Stamps, Series of 1918, shall be affixed thereto. Each of such certificates will have spaces for twenty such stamps, and each of such stamps thereto affixed will have a maturity value of \$5 on January 1, 1923, which will accordingly give each such certificate, when bearing its full complement of such stamps, a maturity value of \$100 on said date. No certificate will be issued unless at the same time one or more War-Savings Stamps shall be purchased and affixed thereto, but no additional charge will be made for the certificate itself. The name of the owner of each certificate must be written upon such certificate at the time of the issue thereof.

Owners of War-Savings Certificates will be entitled to receive, on January 1, 1923, at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at a money-order postoffice, upon surrender of such certificates and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, \$5 in respect of each War-Savings Stamp, Series of 1918, then affixed thereto, but no postoffice shall be required to make any such payment until ten days after receiving written demand therefor.

Any owner of a War-Savings Certificate, at his option, will be entitled to receive at any time after January 2, 1918, and prior to January 1, 1923, at a money-order postoffice, upon surrender of his certificate and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, in respect of each War-Savings Stamp, Series of 1918, then affixed to such certificate, the amount of the face of the stamp or stamps affixed, plus 1 cent per month for each stamp, but no postoffice shall make any such payment until ten days after receiving written demand therefor.

WILL FORCE OR JUSTICE RULE?

A vivid example of the spirit in which the Allies are fighting the war is given by Professor William MacDonald of Brown University, this year at Berkeley as lecturer in Political Science, in the current number of the University of California "Chronicle," in describing his own recent experiences in war areas in Europe:

"We stopped one afternoon," says Professor MacDonald, "in one of those ruined villages so very numerous in that unhappy region, the devastated area of Northern France, in which there had been left almost literally not one stone upon another. We halted where a peasant, a simple countryman, who for some reason had been allowed to return, was digging about with an old garden tool in what I suppose had been his little plot of ground. What the peasant said was this:

"'You see, I have nothing; I have no house; I have no barn; I have no horse. My wagon is gone; my plow is gone; I have no shovel; I have no rake; I have no scythe; I have no clothes, no food. Gentlemen, I have nothing.'

"'Yes, it's very bad,' said the French captain who was with me, 'but do you want the war to stop?'

"'Why, Captain,' replied the peasant, 'it can't stop until they are beaten!'

"What keeps the war going," says Professor MacDonald, "what will keep it going as long as there are Englishmen or Frenchmen left to fight, is the conviction ground into the minds of the allied people by their experiences that the success of the Central Powers at this juncture would mean, not only for Europe but for the world as well, the substitution of government by brute force for government based upon reason, and honor, and justice."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

Suits and Overcoats

ordered today or up until
Thursday will be ready for

Christmas

Reasonable Prices

\$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00
and upwards



Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market St.

at 3rd and Kearny

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Sunday—Monday—Tuesday

The Winsome Queen of Make-Believe

Marguerite Clark

In Mary Roberts Rinehart's
sub-Deb Story



"Bab's Diary"

—Also—

Paramount Mack Sennett Comedy
Hearst Pathe News and
Other Film Features

All Seats—Matinees, 10c; Evenings, 15c.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another splendid bill for next week. Fanchon and Marco with their Jazz Band will present a unique and attractive act. Fanchon and Marco are particularly capable and versatile dancers who at present confine themselves entirely to ragtime steps with variations, these occurring when Mr. Marco leaves his partner to conduct his orchestra and work up musical steam. Billie Montgomery (late of Montgomery and Moore) and George Perry (late of Perry and White) have joined forces and the result is one of the most entertaining acts in vaudeville. They sing a little, dance a little, talk a little, play the piano a little and cut up in general. Miss Robbie Gordene will present in character studies and poems, reproductions of old Masters and original designs. She is not only an artist, but also a beautiful woman and she makes twelve changes in eight minutes. Her subjects are well chosen and include "The Crystal," "The Flight of a Baby's Soul," "First Love," etc. Her human statues form the most beautiful pictures ever seen on a stage. Harriet Rempel in Tom Barry's comedy "Just Around the Corner," Williams and Wolfus in "Hark, Hark, Hark," Ralph Dunbar's "Tennessee Ten," and Willie Weston in new character songs will be also included in this fine bill. Claud and Fannie Usher will reappear after a three years' absence and present the greatest of all their successes "Fagan's Decision," which is one of the classics of vaudeville. They are still accompanied by their faithful canine "Spare-ribs" who is quite a popular actor.

MAKING LABOR SCAPEGOAT.

That the public may know the real reasons for the high cost of meat, bread, milk and other food-stuffs, the San Francisco Labor Council has appointed the following committee to make a thorough investigation of the subject: B. B. Rosenthal, Alexander Dijeau, John P. McLaughlin, John A. O'Connell, Daniel C. Murphy.

This committee will earnestly endeavor to get at the root of the evil of the exorbitant prices charged for the necessities of life. The committee takes up its work without prejudice or bias, its sole aim being to learn and report the truth in the matter.

It has become quite the fad these days for committees and commissions investigating the high cost of living to make labor the scapegoat by charging that the increased prices of food, clothing, etc., is due almost entirely to "the great increase in wages of American workers," which charge is without foundation in fact, but, unfortunately, is accepted as gospel truth by a large part of the public.

MUSICIANS DOING THEIR BIT.

Since April 10, 1917, Musicians' Union No. 6 has furnished free music to thirty-three affairs for the benefit of organizations doing war relief work. In addition, fifty-six members of this union have joined the colors and are doing their bit "over there," while the union has purchased \$3000 worth of Liberty Bonds and every member of the organization also purchased one or more Liberty Bonds.

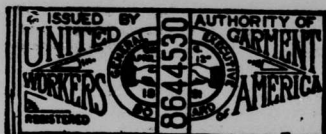
AUSTRALIAN PREMIER TALKS.

Coming to this country at the solicitation of Secretary of Labor Willson and the Council of National Defense for the purpose of a transcontinental speech-making tour, which is to have for its object the bringing about of closer and friendlier relations between capital and labor and the prevention of war-time labor disputes, Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of Australia and noted labor official of that country, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night.

Mr. Vaughan reviewed in an interesting manner the attitude of labor not only in his native land but throughout the world toward the present war, pointing out that while trade unionists are fundamentally opposed to war, they can take no position other than the one they have when the issue is democracy versus autocracy. He warmly commended the position of the American Federation of Labor and said that there is no doubt that trade unionism will emerge from this war stronger than ever. He counseled tolerance on the part of both capital and labor, saying that the better understanding thus had during the war will endure when peace comes and that the outcome of this great struggle will be a blessing to mankind for all time to come.

BUTCHERS TO ELECT.

Butchers' Union No. 115 will hold a special meeting in the Labor Temple next Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term and transacting other important business. All members are urged to attend.



Shirts
Night Shirts
Pajamas
Collars
Overalls



Underwear
Union Suits
Socks



Dress
and
Work
Gloves



Neckwear
Suspenders
Garters
Armbands



Belts
Suit Cases
Bags

EAGLESON'S FOR LABEL GOODS

WE MANUFACTURE AND SELL DIRECT

THE LABEL MAN

There's a label on his shirt and belt; a label on his hose;
A label on his traveling bag; and on his working clothes;
There's a label on his patent shoes; a label on his ties;
A label on his coat and pants; on every suit he buys;
Cigars he smokes are union-made; a label in his hat;
And when it comes to underwear, you'll find there's one on that;
His barber shop's a union house; his bakery goods are fair;
And when he orders printed cards, the label's always there;
There's a label on his household goods; the graniteware and rugs;
The neighbors claim this union man is simply label bugs;
Perhaps he is, but he's a gem—consistent all the while—
For "Union Goods for Union Wage" help our whole rank and file.

—"Retail Clerks' Advocate."

Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere

Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET ST., Opposite 7th St.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO

HAS CHANGE OF HEART.

The Hammond Lumber Company, which for many years has openly fought organized labor and would not stand for any organization among its employees, has had a change of heart, and Mr. Hammond, head of the corporation, is reported to have told F. C. Miller, business agent of the Iron Trades Council of this city, that he has no objection to his employees organizing.

Along with this interesting bit of news comes the information that the shipwrights and calkers employed in the Hammond shipbuilding yards at Eureka have already organized and have received a charter from the parent body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The new union started out with a membership of approximately one hundred.

Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco, assisted in forming the new union at Eureka and was in attendance at the initial session of the organization. Reardon says that there is every reason to believe that the Hammond corporation will all shortly be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

That Mayor James Rolph, Jr., is largely responsible for the radical change of attitude assumed by the Hammond company toward organized labor, is the opinion of Tim Reardon, who says that when Mayor Rolph went into Eureka, purchased a shipbuilding plant, established union wages and conditions the Hammond and other corporations in the shipbuilding industry of that city, who were paying starvation wages and imposing intolerable working conditions found it impossible to keep their employees, many of whom entered the employ of Mayor Rolph.

In the Rolph plant at Eureka the eight-hour day has been established and the lowest wage paid common laborers is \$3.50 per day.

MUSICIANS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of Musicians' Union No. 6 will be held at headquarters, 68 Haight street, next Thursday, when proposed amendments to the constitution of the local will be acted on and officers for the ensuing term will be chosen.

WAITRESSES NOMINATE.

The Waitresses' Union has made the following nominations: President, Gussie Neubert; vice-president, Edith Reynolds; minute clerk, Aurelly McKenna; financial secretary, May Beck, Maud Marsh, Margaret Smith; treasurer, Louise La Rue; business agents, Minnie Andrews, Lettie Gardener; inside guard, Randa Johnson; trustees, Eileen Moore, Mabel Thomas, Minnie Thomas; delegates to local joint executive board, Gussie Neubert, Laura Molleda, Margaret Smith, Irene Hosier, Aurelly McKenna, Edith Reynolds; delegates to Labor Council, Louise LaRue, Laura Molleda, Irene Hosier, Aurelly McKenna, Lettie Gardener, Margaret Smith. The election will be held on December 27th.

MILK DRIVERS TO ELECT.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union will hold its semi-annual election of officers next Wednesday in the basement of the Labor Temple from noon until eight o'clock in the evening. The candidates for office are: President, J. J. Rusk, W. F. Wohn, J. Crowley; vice-president, A. Kehoe, S. S. Mills; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker; business agent, Frank J. McGovern, J. Jensen; recording secretary, C. T. McCann; trustees, three-year term, "Happy" Burns, R. P. Horn, W. C. Fuller, George Neiborger, E. Willie.

At the last meeting of the union Secretary M. E. Decker made an interesting report on the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WEINBERG WINS "ASTRAL" FREEDOM.

By Frederick Esmond.

On Monday morning Israel Weinberg appeared before Judge Griffin on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by Maxwell McNutt and Edwin V. Mackenzie. After argument Judge Griffin stated that he did not see that there was any difference between this application and that in the case of Mrs. Rena Mooney. And therefore he ordered the release of Israel Weinberg on bail of \$2500 on each indictment in his court and that of Judge Cabaniss.

He denied the writ insofar as it relates to the indictments before Judge Frank Dunne, who the previous week had refused to grant Weinberg bail, even after the written request of twelve of the jurors in the case after their now famous twenty-minute verdict of acquittal.

On that occasion Judge Dunne made a vicious attack on the defendants and their attorneys.

McNutt replied that he had then in his possession the sworn affidavit of witnesses that appeared before the grand jury which returned the indictments, which showed that their testimony was absolutely perjured and was known as such to the prosecution.

The truth of McNutt's claim was attested by the appearance in the columns of the public press of a signed affidavit, by the said Mrs. Alice M. Kidwell, mother of Mrs. Estelle Smith, the star witness in the Billings case and one of the principal witnesses in the Rena Mooney case.

This affidavit was sworn before W. H. Healy, a notary public of this city, and is one of the most remarkable documents that has appeared in connection with this whole series of concocted cases—and is in its way even more remarkable than the now historic Oxman letters.

Mrs. Kidwell states that the whole plan of Estelle Smith's testimony was first discussed between herself and her daughter as a clever scheme to advertise the dental parlors at 721 Market street at which they were both employed, and that the identifications of Billings and the rest, were accomplished only after various conferences with the District Attorney's office.

She also tells of the discussions as to the division of the rewards between Estelle Smith, Wade and Vidovich, who up to that time were the prosecution's chief witnesses prior to the discovery of Oxman.

But one of the most important portions of the affidavit was that in which she described a visit of the Edeau women to the dental parlors for the purpose of making sure of their identification of the place, and their movements, conversation and questions on that occasion.

To further corroborate Mrs. Kidwell's affidavit, and McNutt's claim of perjury and frame-up before Judge Dunne, Wednesday of the current week, brings out in the columns of the press a corresponding statement of Mrs. Kidwell's daughter, Estelle Smith herself, showing the entire story of the concoction, vamping and varnishing of her evidence and the nature of the pressure brought to bear on her to compel her to agree to or eliminate certain portions of testimony that were required by the prosecution in the making of their case against these defendants.

So the situation now is that while Rena Mooney and Weinberg have both been acquitted, and there is no chance whatever of convicting them now that the prosecution has introduced by its own admission its strongest possible case against them both, yet because of the attitude of Judge Dunne, in contrast to that of Judges Griffin and Cabaniss, they are both compelled to await action on an appeal to the Appellate Court before they can obtain that liberty on bail to which they are both entitled.

So completely has the prosecution case collapsed that the police department no longer re-

tains the famous "pipe-dream" John Macdonald on its pay-roll; Oxman is back with his cattle on the ranges, the Edeaus with their "astral" experiences are rapidly becoming a national by-word.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

DON'T PATRONIZE

THE PRODUCTS OF THE
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.
The American Biscuit Co.
The Standard Biscuit Co.
The Mutual Biscuit Co.
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms you are protecting UNION LABOR and HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 80 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Time and tide stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After wits are dearly bought,
Let thy forewit guide thy thought.
—Robert Southwell.

The resignation of Justice Henshaw from the Supreme Court removes from that body one of its two pronounced reactionaries, the other being Justice Melvin. It is to be hoped that Governor Stephens will appoint a man to fill the vacancy who is in harmony with the progressive trend of the time.

The electrical workers and telephone operators of the Puget Sound country finally responded to the voice of reason and returned to work under the award of the Willson Commission. It is said if the matter had been properly presented to them by their representatives they would have voted to go back to work at once, but that a clear understanding of the situation was never given them until the commission itself reached the Northwest.

In last week's issue we published a letter from Secretary Spooner of the Alameda County Central Labor Council in which he criticised us for publishing the statement that there were but two votes against Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor and that one of them came from instructions from the Alameda County Central Labor Council. He denied the Council had instructed its delegate. The fact remains that the delegate from that Council to the Buffalo Convention voted against Gompers and announced at the time that he was doing so under instructions. Who is telling the truth, Spooner or Castro?

During several days last week we sat with the State Civil Service Commission in the capacity of examiner and were astonished at the number of postal employees that took the examination. They were all anxious to get out of the postal service owing to the conditions under which they labored and the poor pay they received. The Government ought to be a model employer, but the truth is it is nothing of the kind. It is most exacting in its demands for service while showing but scant consideration for the employee. This is particularly true of the postal service. We feel sure the American people do not favor this sort of thing and will force a remedy when they become aware of the plight of Federal employees. A change must come soon or the postal department will find itself in a tight corner, because men will not put up with such treatment in prosperous times such as the country is enjoying at present.

-:- Opposition to Gompers -:-

A few years ago a little coterie of trade union officials located in Indianapolis became dissatisfied with the course followed by Samuel Gompers because he would not listen to their entreaties to help them oust Frank Morrison from the secretaryship of the American Federation of Labor, and determined to start a campaign against Gompers himself by knocking him at every possible opportunity. They believed this sort of campaign would quickly bear fruit because of the fact that the Socialists were already in violent opposition to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and as the intriguers were counted as conservatives this would bring about united action among the disgruntled elements. The antagonism to Morrison grew out of internal affairs within his own organization and it was his fellow representatives in the American Federation of Labor who started the whole scheme to remove him from the secretaryship. These men played for the support of other officers of international unions with headquarters located in Indianapolis until they succeeded in gaining quite a following among them.

The defeat of John B. Lennon for treasurer of the American Federation of Labor at the Buffalo convention was accomplished by this combination through an alliance with the wets among the delegates, Lennon being an advocate of prohibition, though his successor is said also to be of the same faith only less vociferous in his opposition.

The New York "Evening Post" evidently had as a special correspondent at the convention one of those wild dreamers that annually announce that Gompers has reached the end of his string and that he will surely be replaced by another at the next annual gathering, for in reporting Lennon's defeat to his paper he said:

"Lennon was sacrificed to the first attack made upon the Gompers control of the American labor movement. Younger men, leading the bigger, younger, more aggressive unions, have determined to wrest from Samuel Gompers' hands the direction of the purposes and detailed program of these millions of wage workers who are held together by the industrial bond."

What a fine sense of humor that correspondent displayed when he called the printers, the barbers, the carpenters and the teamsters the "bigger, younger, more aggressive unions." These were the unions from which came the nucleus of the Gompers opposition. All of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor from these organizations, of course, did not stand in with the program outlined by the manipulators, but the majority of them did, and the fight has been carried on systematically for two or three years, but with little success and less likelihood of future achievement, because it is more than probable that some of the ringleaders in the move will themselves find that their constituents have removed them as delegates to the American Federation of Labor conventions long before they have generated sufficient strength to seriously interfere with the leadership of Samuel Gompers and the other strong men of the Executive Council.

It is likely, however, that both the schemers and the wild-eyed newspaper correspondents enjoy their dreams and ravings and it would border upon cruelty to wipe out their delusions. The poor fellows have to be doing something, and as most of them are incapable of doing anything really useful, they may as well continue their dreams of finally getting the American labor movement in the palms of their hands even though there is not one chance in a million that they will ever make the slightest impression on the job.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Frank Kennedy of the Omaha "Western Laborer" would have been in his element at the State Fair Grounds last week when two California farmers entered into a money battle at an auction of Holstein bulls. One bull sold for \$6500 and another for \$6400. No baseball game ever created greater excitement and the Rosebud farmer certainly missed something.

Poor human beings must be permitted to have their maxims not always in accord with their feelings. Each of us must even be allowed to possess two or three philosophies at the same time; for, unless you have created a doctrine, there is no reason for believing that any single one is good; that partiality is only excusable in an inventor. Just as a vast country has the most diverse climates, there is hardly an expanded mind that does not contain numerous contradictions. To tell the truth, souls that are exempt from everything illogical frighten me; not being able to imagine that they are never mistaken, I am afraid that they may be always mistaken, whilst a mind that does not pride itself on its logic can rediscover the truth after it has lost it.—Anatole France.

We declare that had there been a trade union movement in Russia it would have had a stabilizing force and a far-reaching beneficent effect in the crisis now resting so heavily upon the Russian people. The Russian people have lived for centuries in one of the most brutalized autocracies that has ever disgraced the pages of history; they were denied the right of self-government, the right to congregate for any economic or political purposes, the right to attain an education, and because of these limitations there existed a lack of experience that would have been of priceless value now in stabilizing and maintaining their new-found freedom. The trade union movement, had it existed in Russia, would have developed discipline and a central power not of an autocratic nature, but a power rather to execute and carry into effect the democratically expressed will of the majority of the people.—Extract from report of Committee on International Relations, adopted by American Federation of Labor Convention at Buffalo.

The advocates of universal military service are again busy urging their hobby with vigor since the opening of Congress. They believe the war has furnished them the grandest opportunity that they have ever had in the United States to force through their scheme, but most loyal citizens of this country undoubtedly feel that the preparations we are now making should end when the war ends. We entered the war to make the world safe for democracy and the interests of democracy do not lie in the direction of maintaining large military establishments. This war should be the last great war, and if we are not to have great wars in the future then we must not build up great war machines ourselves or permit other nations to do so. If the Congress of the United States should enact a universal military service law now it is more than likely that when the nations get together to negotiate peace terms this Government's efforts to bring about disarmament will be viewed with suspicion. We must be honest and consistent if we are to command respect. No such law should receive the slightest consideration at the hands of Congress.

WIT AT RANDOM

She was waiting for him. Gathering her brows like gathering storm, nursing her wrath to keep it warm, and when he entered the room she began:

"This is a nice time of night—"

"I—er—know I'm late," he hastily interrupted, "but I couldn't help it, my dear. Club had—er—big discussion, on female beauty."

"And what had you to do with that?" demanded the fretful wife.

"More'n any one there. I was the one—er—who had the most beautiful wife, an'—er—course, the best authority on female beauty, an'—"

"Why don't you take off your overcoat, Henry? Let me get your slippers for you. It's awful cold outside; I think you must be half-frozen."

Half a minute later Henry was safely esconced in his easy chair with his wife at his feet putting his slippers on.—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robins, her second husband Sparrow, and the present Quail. There are two young Robins, one Sparrow, and three Quails in the family. One grandfather was a Swan and another a Jay, but he's dead now and a bird of Paradise. They live on Hawk avenue, Eagleville, Canary Island, and the fellow who wrote this is a Lyre and a member of the family.—"Valley Enterprise."

Little Marie stood in the doorway, one hand on the door knob. For a moment she gazed at her mother, who was preparing to go out.

"Mother," she said, "do you know what I am going to give you for your birthday when it comes?"

"No, dear," answered the mother. "Please tell me."

"A nice hairpin tray with gold flowers on it all around," said the little girl.

"But, my dear," exclaimed the mother, "I have a nice one like that already."

"No, you haven't, mother," Marie answered. "I have just dropped it on the floor."—Chicago "Herald."

Alfred A. Knopf, New York's Russian expert, said the other day:

"The Russian revolutionists are mystics. They're idealists. They now invite the German populace to revolt, but revolution demands a democratic spirit, and the German people, so far as a democratic spirit goes, are as deficient as the very fat old lady who got stuck in the door of a car and could get neither out nor in.

"Sideways, ma'am. Try sideways," the conductor shouted helpfully.

"Oh, drat that feller," panted the old lady. "I ain't got no sideways."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

We walk into our meals.

We run into debt.

We rush into print.

We step into practice.

We fly into a passion.

We jump into a fight.

We dive into a book.

We wade into an adversary.

We sink into slumber.

We leap into notoriety.

We break into society.

We stumble into acquaintance.

We glide into intimacy.

We fall into love.

We precipitate ourselves into wedlock.—"Life."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE FLAG SPEAKS.

By Walter E. Peck.

Ribbons of white in the flag of our land,
Say, shall we live in fear?
Speak! For I wait for a word from your lips
Wet with the brine of the sea-going ships;
Speak! Shall we cringe 'neath an Attila's whips?
Speak! For I wait to hear!

"This is our word," said the ribbons of white;
"This is the course to steer—
Peace is our haven for foul or for fair—
Won as a maiden and kept as an heir,
Peace with the sunlight of God on her hair,
Peace with an honor clear."

Ribbons of red in the flag of our land,
Bought for a price full dear,
Speak! For 'tis Man that is asking Man,
Churl in the centuries caravan,
Speak! For he waits for your bold "I can!"
Speak! For he waits to hear!

"This is our word," said the ribbons of red,
Slowly, with gaze austere,
"War if we must in humanity's name,
Shielding a sister from sorrow and shame;
War upon beasts with the sword and with flame!
War—till the Judge appear!"

Stars in a field of the sky's own blue,
Light of a midnight year,
Speak! For the spirit of Man awakes,
Shoulders the cross, and his couch forsakes,
Whispers a prayer, and the long way takes
Speak! For he waits to hear!

"This is our word," said a star of white,
Set in the silken mere,
"Right against Might on the land, on the sea!
Little and Great are the same to me!
Only for Truth and for Liberty
Strike! For the hour is here!"

THIS IS THE WORKERS' GREAT WAR.

This war is the great war of the working people.

The hopes of the working people hang upon the victory of democracy.

Autocracy holds forth nothing but bondage for working people.

Only democracy means life and freedom for working people.

Only democracy means the right to have dreams and aspirations and to work for their fulfillment.

Autocracy means a mechanical world.

Democracy means a free world, a human world.

This is the great war of the working people.

A DEMOCRACY SERVES THE PEOPLE.

A soldier with a tight shoe would be a crippled soldier.

So the Government is careful to see that the shoe fits.

The Government wants a soldier to be at his best.

A workingman under conditions that hurt him, that take the joy out of his life and make him grouchy, is a crippled worker.

So the Government is specifying conditions that fit—conditions that leave the worker as free as possible to do his best work.

The Government has learned something that it will never be permitted to forget—that it will never want to forget.

Our Government is this way because the workers of America want it to be this way.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
Jim Gray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, December 11, 1917.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

New member: Lloyd H. Yeakel, piano.

Transfer deposited: W. R. D'Alfonso, trumpet, Los Angeles, No. 47.

Full member from transfer: Mrs. G. E. Leasy.

Transfer withdrawn: Sam A. Marks.

Expelled: Charles Krider, Jr.

An Apology.

In last week's "Clarion" in the write up of our celebration, the name of one member of the Flag Dedication Committee was inadvertently omitted and the secretary, who wrote the article in question, wishes to apologize to Henry Meyer for the omission of his name. The omission was not intentional but it happened just the same and as Mr. Meyer worked hard and gave unstintingly of his time and labor to assist in making the affair the great success it was, this apology is due him.

DUES, FOURTH QUARTER.

DUES FOURTH QUARTER, \$2.25, TO DECEMBER 31, 1917, ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE TO CLARENCE H. KING, FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER. MEMBERS FINED FOR FUNERAL AND PICNIC TICKETS WILL ALSO PLEASE SETTLE.

Notice.

Members who play steady engagements outside of the jurisdiction will take notice that in future they must pay substitutes \$1 more than they would pay for the same service in this jurisdiction. The Board of Directors has so decided the matter and members will govern themselves accordingly.

Important.

The Board has ruled that members wishing to contract for vaudeville and motion picture theatres must first secure permission of the Board.

The following article, reproduced from the current issue of the "International Musician" calls for no comment, and is reproduced because it is felt that it will prove of interest to the membership.

Why We Are at War.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced practically the entire world, to defend itself by arms. We are fighting this war because Germany made war upon us. America is a peaceful Nation; we have no lust for conquest, no desire for annexation of territory; we are defending ourselves against Germany because the Imperial German Government entered upon a program which meant the destruction of all American institutions.

When we finally recognized that Germany was waging war upon us we had seen more than 225 Americans, among them many women and children, killed by German submarines; hospital ships had been sunk and unfortified towns had been bombed and bombarded. Medals had also been struck in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania, the murderous act by which so many of our men,

women and children lost their lives. German officials had treated the United States, a neutral nation, as an enemy. Strikes were organized in this country, plants were blown up, pro-German publications were founded and subsidized, and hatred of America was systematically sought to be inculcated among our foreign-born inhabitants. Every effort was made to involve us in trouble with Japan and Mexico. Our repeated protests were met with promises and explanations which were little better than insults.

The Imperial German Government finally proclaimed the unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas. It was the notification to the United States that our people were no longer sovereign, and that if they would sail the seas in safety we must conform to conditions laid down by a government that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

A policy of terrorism has been systematically applied by the Imperial German Government since the outbreak of the European war. Treaties that stood in the way of German militaristic plans have been disregarded, women and children have been treated with indescribable brutality, the noblest works of art have been destroyed, and prisoners have been abused and maltreated and civilian populations massacred and deported.

This is why America has gone into this war in defense of American honor and American rights. To have done anything else would have been to surrender our sovereignty, and we would have been forced in the end to fight a conscienceless and rapacious military autocracy—an autocracy which is in this war avowedly for indemnities, aggrandizement, and the control of the world. Our success means that our children and our children's children will be able to enjoy peace.

Reclassified.

The Hotel Oakland has been reclassified by the Board and is now Class E, requiring a minimum of 4 men, where its measurements entitle it to be.

All American symphony orchestras are playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" at every concert.

He who lives in this country can not be divided in his allegiance. If he is not with the United States he is against it, and can not complain if he is treated accordingly.

Annual Election.

These are the names of the candidates to be voted for at the annual election. Members may vote in Oakland on Wednesday, December 19th, at headquarters in Blake Building, Twelfth and Washington streets, where the polls will be open between the hours of 3 and 8 p. m., and in San Francisco at 68 Haight street, on Thursday, December 20th, where the polls will be open between the hours of 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

President—J. J. Matheson, Walter A. Weber.

Vice-President—Arthur S. Morey.

Recording Secretary—Albert A. Greenbaum.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer—C. H. King.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. S. Less.

Board of Directors—W. A. Belard, C. H. Cassasa, James G. Dewey, Alex. Dijeau, Josephine M. Fernald, Mike Fogel, E. B. (Jack) Hibbard,

George W. C. Kittler, W. F. Koch (Billy Cook), Geo. Lerond, J. Henry Meyer, Frank O'Connell, John O'Malley, Harold Overbeck, Junius Perluss, George Price, B. Spiller, Jos. W. Walker, Fred Zeh.

Delegates to A. F. of M. Convention—Alex. Dijeau, August J. Fourtner, Albert A. Greenbaum, George W. C. Kittler, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke, Arthur S. Morey, Walter A. Weber.

Delegates to California State Federation of Labor—James G. Dewey, August L. Fourtner, W. C. Kittler, Geo. W. Lerond, A. S. Less, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke.

Delegates to S. F. Labor Council—C. H. Cassasa, Alex. Dijeau, John D. Hynes, W. C. Kittler, A. S. Less, Gus Selo, J. W. Spencer.

Delegates to Alameda County Labor Council—J. H. Cray, John O'Malley, George Schultz, J. D. Scott, J. J. Van Hovenberg.

Board of Relief—W. A. Belard, Frank Borgel, M. Fogel, C. H. King, George W. C. Kittler.

Two of our members are confined in hospitals at the present time. Irving Jurgensen of Berkeley is in the Merritt Hospital, Oakland, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. George Keithly is in the St. Francis Hospital, and would be glad to have the members visit him there.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Beel, Sigmund, Studio Bldg., 1373 Post street. Tel. Prospect 756.

Bovo, Steve, 1565 Scott street.

Colville, Bertram, Drawer C, Napa, Cal.

Gabel, H., 237 Twenty-first avenue. Tel. Pacific 6729.

Geoffrion, Oscar, King George Hotel, 334 Mason street. Tel. Sutter 5050.

Gunn, Roy, Brookfield Apts., 351 Jones street. Tel. Franklin 3588.

Jakob, Joseph A., Hotel Astor. Tel. Market 488.

King, Herman, Appleton Hotel. Tel. Garfield 2717.

Meerloo, S., Crescent Apts., 359 Hyde street. Tel. Prospect 1573.

Morris, Albert, Home Hotel, 68 Sixth street.

Nobile, Louis, 735 Ellis street, Apt. 12. Tel. Franklin 4885.

Powell, St. Elmo, 1290 Twelfth avenue. Tel. Kearny 255.

Salvatore, Michele, 2024 Jones street. Tel. Franklin 7370.

Strashun, Leon. Tel. Sunset 1779.

Fuessel, R. M., Garfield Hotel, 354 O'Farrell street. Tel. Prospect 260.

New Members.

Yeakel, Lloyd H., 6605 Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Cal.

D'Alfonso, W. R., Gianduja Hotel. Tel. Sutter 3855 and Kearny 897.

San Francisco, Dec. 4th, 1917.

To the President, Officers, Board of Directors and Members of Musicians' Union Local No. 6, A. F. M., and particularly to the Celebration Committee in honor of Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Congressman Julius Kahn, Nov. 27th, 1917. Dear Friends and Brother Musicians:—

In a communication to Secretary Albert A.

Greenbaum I happened to mention that I would like to participate in the procession, etc., if I could get a good place. The next day I received the following courteous answer, here it is: "I have spoken to the Celebration Committee and if you will be at the Union next Tuesday at 11.30 you will be taken care of in first-class style." That was indeed very kind and it gladdened me very much. On the appointed day and hour I sure put in appearance at the Union Headquarters when I observed that the whole front of the building was beautifully decorated with Stars and Stripes; it was indeed a lovely sight. Hundreds of musicians now began to fill up the lower part of Haight street and the committee presented every one of us with an American Flag, the chairman of the committee, P. Sapiro, pinned the flag on my coat; we shook hands and he said, we have an auto for you. He took my hand and led me to a very fine machine in which were already seated my old friend Isadore Franck, who kindly took me in charge during the whole festival. In front of us the monster band formed, which was perhaps the largest that has ever played and marched together through the streets of San Francisco. Immediately after them came a mammoth gathering of members without mouthpieces. Here I was almost tempted to step out of the auto and slip into the front rank. Yes, I said front rank, that's what I used to have among the musical profession from the time I landed in San Francisco April 2nd, 1851, until the latter part of the eighties when I, through illness, had to retire.

The procession marched through Market street to Van Ness avenue and City Hall. Here I was escorted to the rotunda in front of the grand staircase, when I was taken by the hand by our genial secretary, Albert Greenbaum, also by the superintendent of San Francisco's public schools, Alfred Roncovieri, who led me up the steps to the speaking estrade and among the dignitaries of the day. A troop of our gallant comrades dressed in khaki, who had enlisted in the U. S. Army during the war, looked fine and formed on each side of the long staircase. While that took place I was asked by Roncovieri "What do you think of this large gathering of young musicians?" I could say nothing, but only looked around. It seemed to me to be more than a thousand; it was indeed a lovely sight in the beautifully decorated rotunda. Now the band struck up a tune, directed by Williams, and Mayor Rolph and Congressman Kahn, escorted by the Celebration Committee, descended the long stairs to where the ceremony took place.

Chairman P. Sapiro made the introductory remarks and brought President Walter Weber, who spoke and presented an honorary membership card of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. M., to his Honor the Mayor, James Rolph, Jr., who in his turn responded. The next in order was Secretary Albert A. Greenbaum, who spoke and presented Congressman Julius Kahn with an honorary membership card of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. M., who also responded. While the Mayor was speaking I asked friend Roncovieri: "Is that the Mayor?" He said: "Yes." A flashlight photo was taken of the whole assembly. After the "Star-Spangled Banner" had been played by the great band and the first ceremony was ended, I was led over to our new honorary members by the superintendent of public schools, Alfred Roncovieri, and was introduced, as I think he said: "Wetterman is now the only musician alive of those that first arrived at San Francisco in the early fifties and is 90 years." They both greeted me by shaking hands.

Procession formed and marched to the musicians' headquarters where another ceremony took place. Right in front of the building and on the sidewalk was erected a speakers' stand where our honorary members and officers presented our enlisted comrades with an American

Standard. During that ceremony I had a good seat on a corner of the platform, when the speaking was over I was taken hold of by strong arms and tossed up on the platform, and all were photographed. Everyone was invited into the large assembly hall by the Celebration Committee to partake of a splendid luncheon. Although the hall was overcrowded everything was so excellently arranged that there was more than plenty for all. Yes, it was a very fine treat.

The committee can not be enough praised and deserve the very heartiest thanks and congratulations from us all, for having so masterfully carried out every detail of the grand celebration. For my own part I wish to state that I enjoyed the festival, had a good time and felt happy that I could participate, and wish to give my thanks to all who were kind and courteous to me.

When I was ready to go home, I met friend Chas. Cassasa, director of the Golden Gate Park Band, who so kindly offered to take me home in his auto, also to take me out some day on a long spin around the country.

Faternally yours,

AUGUST WETTERMAN.

While playing in Richmond Saturday night, December 8th, for the B. P. O. Elks, Jim Cray was requested to play an old Scotch strathspey entitled "The Campbells are Coming," and after rendering same in true Gaelic style was presented with a \$50 tip which he divided with the orchestra. A. Lazzerini took two chances on wheel of fortune and won a \$12 Armour ham and \$9 side of bacon. Some job.

WAITERS NOMINATE OFFICERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has made the following nominations: President, C. F. Welch, Theodore Johnson; first vice-president, Charles Blum; second vice-president, Selig Schulberg; secretary-treasurer, O. Reichel, O. W. McGuire; business agent, R. Baldwin, John Fink; trustees, Hugo Ernst, A. Logie, A. Davidson, Jack Weinberger; delegates to local joint executive board, Theodore Johnson, C. F. Welch, Hugo Ernst, O. Reichel, Jack Weinberger, Charles Blum, O. W. McGuire; delegates to Labor Council, C. F. Welch, O. Reichel, T. Johnson, H. Ernst, S. Schulberg, Sam Taback, O. McGuire, J. Weinberger, John Fink, C. Blum, C. Parsons; executive board, C. Parsons, W. Clinton, J. Alt, H. Legalla, E. Lennon, A. Schenk, F. Emery. The election will be held on January 3, 1918, at 828 Mission street, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Charles Sweigert addressed last meeting of the union and was given an enthusiastic reception.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

To hear the report of its representatives, R. W. Burton, M. J. McGuire, Pierre Flaherty, on result of visit to Washington to get further increase in wages for workers in the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, the Iron Trades Council will hold a special meeting next Monday night.

For the same purpose other meetings will be held in the Labor Temple as follows: Tuesday night, Molders' Union; Wednesday night, Machinists' Union; Thursday night, Boilermakers' Union and Pattern Makers' Association.

SO EASY.

So easy to say what another should do,
So easy to settle his cares,
So easy to tell what road to pursue,
And dispose of the burdens he bears.
It is easy to bid him be brave and strong,
And to make all his shortcomings known;
But, oh, it's so hard when the care and the wrong
And the dangers we face are our own.

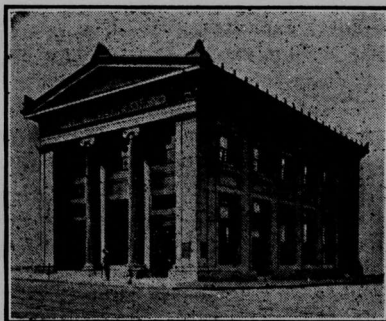
It is easy to stand in another man's place
When our comforts of life are assured,
And the sting of the rain beating sharp in his face
By him must be bravely endured.
It is easy to tell him the path he should take
And to bid him to laugh at his care,
But, oh, it's so hard when it's our hearts that ache
And we have the burdens to bear.

We all know the things that another should do,
His faults are like books on our shelves,
We can ponder them over and read and review,
But we haven't a book on ourselves.
We can settle the other man's troubles each day,
His griefs we can calmly discuss.
It is easy to sweep all his troubles away,
But we can't do the same thing for us.

The need of another it's easy to see,
When our own wants are all satisfied,
And bold and courageous it's easy to be
When it isn't our souls that are tried.
But, oh, it's so hard when we're stumbling along
To keep ourselves steadfast and true;
It is easy to tell some one else to be strong,
It's easier to talk than to do.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

**THE POPULAR PRICE
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 7, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty. Delegate Walsh appointed vice-president pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused and Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From the Travelers' Aid Society, requesting the Council to continue its subscription to said society. Telegram from the president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting information relative to the unseating of Delegate Brouillet. From the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, invitation to attend the Community Chorus at the Civic Auditorium, December 9, 1917, at 2 p. m. From the men employed on the State fire boats and dredgers, thanking the secretary for his valuable services in their behalf.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Musicians' Union, requesting that the Whitcomb Hotel be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the Film Exchange Employees, application for affiliation with this Council.

Requests complied with—From the Street R. R. Employees No. 678, requesting all trade unionists to assist in the organizing of the U. R. R. men, and to speak a word in favor of the union when boarding the cars or when the opportunity presents itself. From the Alaska Fishermen, requesting the Council to unite with them in petitioning the Government to establish a hospital in Bristol Bay, and that affiliated unions be requested to use their influence with their representatives in Congress for favorable action on this much needed legislation.

Resolutions were submitted by Waiters' Union, relative to the enforcement of all regulations of the Federal Food Administration, and calling upon all its members to report any violation of said regulations to the Food Administrator, Hon. R. H. Merritt, 617 National Bank Building, San Francisco.

"Whereas, It behooves every loyal citizen and resident of the United States during this national emergency to co-operate to the fullest extent with the National Government in all measures for the successful prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas, Food conservation is one of the most necessary objects to achieve, and the membership of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco is engaged in services specially useful in the furthering of any and all general plans of the Food Administration to promote food conservation in public eating houses, such as the observance of a meatless Tuesday, a wheatless Wednesday, and other similar measures to conserve the food supply of our country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco, in regular meeting assembled this 28th day of November, 1917, hereby advises and directs each member of the organization to faithfully observe all regulations of the Federal Food Administration and assist in the enforcement of same in every restaurant, hotel and other public eating house in San Francisco; further

"Resolved, That each member be instructed to report to the secretary any violation of any such Federal food conservation measure that may come to his knowledge in any place of employment where he may be working, and that the secretary be instructed to transmit all such reports to the Food Administrator at San Fran-

cisco, Hon. Ralph H. Merritt, 617 National Bank Building."

Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Communication from the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, enclosing copy of appeal which it is forwarding to the American Federation of Labor protesting against the unseating of its delegate, Brouillet. Moved that the communication be filed. Amendment, that it be referred to a committee to answer the appeal. Amendment to amendment, that it be referred to the Special Committee on the Bomb Cases for answer; amendment to amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Drivers—Called attention to their calendars which had been placed on the chairs; requested unionists to patronize only fair Latin bakeries.

The chair introduced Mr. Crawford Vaughan, ex-Premier of New South Wales, who addressed the Council and gave a resume of the war.

Special Order of Business—Delegate Haggerty was placed in nomination for president. Moved that the nominations close; carried. Delegate Haggerty was elected without opposition. The office of vice-president was declared vacant and nominations will be called for next Friday evening.

Label Section—Minutes were received and ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—In the matter of the grievance of the Grocery Clerks' Union against the firm of Johnson Bros., owing to the absence of a representative of the firm, it was laid over for one week. Report received as progressive.

Law and Legislative Committee—Rendered a progressive report on the resolutions submitted by Delegate Ferguson dealing with the subject of local dealers handling Mexican beef. Reported a vacancy on the committee through the unseating of Delegate Brouillet. Nominations to fill the vacancy ordered for next meeting of the Council.

New Business—Moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer and protect labor's interest in relation to proposed increases in the prices of foodstuffs. Moved, to make the subject a special order for next Friday evening at 9 o'clock; carried.

Moved, that Delegate Murphy submit his report of the American Federation of Labor convention; carried. Moved, that the report be published in "Labor Clarion"; carried.

Moved, that the matter relative to the Film Exchange Employees be referred to the Executive Committee with full power to take whatever action may be necessary to assist the workers; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Rosenthal, McTiernan, Murphy, Dijeau and O'Connell as a committee to gather the necessary data on foodstuffs.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$448.36.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$247.13.

Adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held December 5th.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Fitzgerald, with all officers present except Brothers R. H. Baker, H. Lustig, and Sister McKnight. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Labor Council referred to Label Section in regard to the unfair attitude of the McCray Refrigerator Co. Label Agent instructed to see retail firms handling this refrigerator and advise them as to the unfairness of this company; filed for reference.

Reports of Unions—Pile Drivers No. 77 will support the label agent assessment; notify them as to how much is due. Bill Posters state that

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A SPLENDID BILL

FANCHON & MARCO, with their GREAT JAZZ BAND, featuring Rudy Wiedoeft, World's Premier Saxophonist; BILLIE MONTGOMERY and GEORGE PERRY, "The Two Bachelors of Art"; MISS ROBBIE GORDONE, in Character Studies and Poses; HARRIET REMPEL in "Just Around the Corner"; WILLIE WESTON, America's Foremost Singer of Character Songs; WILLIAMS AND WOLFUS in "Hark, Hark, Hark"; RALPH DUNBAR'S "TENNESSEE TEN"; CLAUD & FANNIE playing "Fagan's Decision."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

5091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street

SAN FRANCISCO

through the assistance of the Label Section they were able to have their label on about 75 per cent of the political campaign literature instead of 25 per cent, and want to thank the Label Section for its help. Bakers No. 24 report that through the visit of the committee last Saturday that the Bakers will pay their pro rata for the label agent assessment.

Label Agent's Report—That he had missed visiting the Photo Engravers on account of getting the date of meeting mixed. That he had the fair list and label bulletin nearly in shape for the press and the Donaldson Co. was apparently the lowest bidder. Motion made and seconded that the Label Section order 5000 copies from the lowest bidder, the same to be printed in two colors. Amendment, that the officers of the Label Section see the editor of the "Labor Clarion" on the proposition of securing a page or two for this agitation. Amendment defeated and the original motion carried.

Joint Agitation and Ball Committee—Recommendations as presented were concurred in.

Trustees—Reported favorably on all bills, and ordered that they be paid.

Receipts—Dues, \$38; Assessment, \$45.86.

Bills—W. G. Desepte, salary and stamps, \$11; G. J. Plato, salary and stamps, \$7; M. E. Kirby, salary, \$1; E. G. Buehrer, incidentals, \$5; hall rent, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; E. G. Buehrer, salary from special fund, \$62.50.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, December 19, 1917.

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES AWAKENING.

The workers of Los Angeles are awakening to the necessity and value of organization in the industrial field, according to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who made a flying visit to the Southern city last week.

O'Connell reports that the metal trades organizations of Los Angeles have increased their membership fully 300 per cent during the past four months. The Boilermakers' Union of San Pedro and Long Beach now has a membership of more than 900, while four months ago the organization did not exist. The boilermakers have been organized solely through the efforts of William Bowser, formerly business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 of San Francisco.

The Butchers' Union of Los Angeles, recently organized by Dennis Murray of San Francisco, has a membership of more than 500.

"All along the line the workers of Los Angeles are organizing," says O'Connell, "and the Southern city that has long been known as the headquarters for labor haters, bids fair to soon be one of the best union cities in the West."

IMPORTANT.

Oakland, December 4, 1917.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Co.

Greeting: The regular meeting will be held Sunday, December 16, 1917, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

"Sec. 3. Any member who fails to furnish his postoffice address, or any change in such address or fails to be present either in person or by letter, at a regular or special meeting of the members of this company, for a period of five years, shall forfeit his or her membership, and it shall thereupon cease."

Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN,
President and Manager.

T. DANERI,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

Washington, December 12.—When the American Federation of Labor, at the Buffalo convention, denounced Postmaster-General Burleson for his "oppressive labor policy" toward the quarter of a million postal employees, the Federation started a fight which may reach Congress this winter. At any rate the Postmaster-General, in his annual report which is just out, meets his critics with defiance, declares that the organized postal employees are a "privileged class" whose ends, in his judgment, are deplorably "selfish" and announces his intention of securing the repeal of the Lloyd-La Follette act which permits post-office employees to organize and defend their interests before Congress.

It is an amazing report. If it were not so full of menace to the welfare of one of the hardest worked and most poorly paid classes of public employees, it would be amusing in its artlessness.

He begins by reciting the history of the various attempts to curb the postal employees, by executive order, like that of President Roosevelt's in 1902, and by act of Congress like the one passed during President Taft's administration in 1912. Then he describes the Lloyd-La Follette act, passed in August, 1912, which specifically grants to postal employees the right to organize, and to affiliate with organized labor, so long as they assume no obligation to join in strikes. Under the encouragement of that act, says Mr. Burleson, the postal employees have become so "bold" that they even "maintain legislative representatives in Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation 'just like other citizens' and of presenting grievances many of which are imaginary."

"Imaginary grievances,"—how familiar that sounds? Every member of organized labor has heard it many a time. Organized labor has its own ideas about that!

But the Postmaster-General has further complaints to make. "These organizations," he says, actually hold state and national conventions and some publish journals."

Anybody who has followed postal affairs knows that the post-office employees have rarely gotten anything that they didn't go out for with an axe. Uncle Sam is generous, but he is busy and he has to leave many important matters to bureaucrats very few of whom have any real interest in promoting the wages of Government employees.

"FREE LABOR."

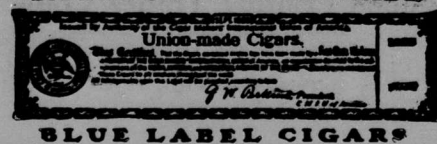
Those who would destroy the organized labor movement have much to say in praise of "free labor," as they are pleased to term unorganized workers. Quite recently the Los Angeles "Times" published an editorial showing that "free labor" is deriving great benefits from the war in the way of increased wages and better working conditions. Here is a sample of the benefits being derived by so-called "free labor" in San Francisco:

Cooks, waiters and cooks' helpers employed in many of the non-union down-town restaurants are working from twelve to eighteen hours a day and seven days a week, with not even a day off a month. If they don't like conditions and protest to employers they are curtly told they can quit. Their pay is far below the union scale of wages. Of course, they are "free," in the sense that they are free to quit their jobs if they don't like them.

RIGGERS TO NOMINATE.

A special meeting of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will be held on Monday evening, December 17th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for office for the ensuing term. The election will take place on Thursday, January 3d.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



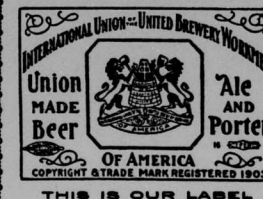
JOURNEYMEN BARBERS

Local 148

Headquarters:
112 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 492

Ask for the Union Shop Card in all barbershops in the downtown district especially north of Market Street.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made



Long Nights
Require More Service From
Your Lamps

Have You a Lamp
IN RESERVE
to replace the old lamp
when necessary?

We Sell the Best
EDISON MAZDA

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

San Francisco District
445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140
Ask for Lamp Counter

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND HARBRAK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



DECEMBER, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 | Haight |
| (7) | *Barry, Jas. H. Co..... | 1122-1124 | Mission |
| (82) | Baumann Printing Co..... | 268 | Market |
| (73) | *Belcher & Phillips..... | 515 | Howard |
| (14) | Ben Franklin Press..... | 140 | Second |
| (196) | Borgel & Downie..... | 713 | Mission |
| (69) | Brower & Co., Marcus..... | 346 | Sansome |
| (3) | *Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 | Mission |
| (4) | Buckley & Curtin..... | 739 | Market |
| (220) | Calendar Printing Co..... | 112 | Hyde |
| (176) | *California Press..... | 340 | Sansome |
| (71) | Canessa Printing Co..... | 708 | Montgomery |
| (87) | Chase & Rae..... | 1185 | Church |
| (39) | *Collins, C. J..... | 3358 | Twenty-second |
| (42) | Cottle Printing Co..... | 3262 | Twenty-second |
| (179) | *Donaldson Publishing Co..... | 568 | Clay |
| (18) | Eagle Printing Company..... | 59 | McAllister |
| (46) | Eastman & Co..... | 220 | Kearny |
| (54) | Elite Printing Co..... | 3459 | Eighteenth |
| (62) | Eureka Press, Inc..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (146) | Excelsior Press..... | 238 | Eighth |
| (101) | Francis-Valentine Co..... | 777 | Mission |
| (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (75) | Gille Co..... | 818 | Mission |
| (17) | Golden State Printing Co..... | 42 | Second |
| (90) | Griffith, E. B..... | 545 | Valencia |
| (5) | Guedet Printing Co..... | 344 | Kearny |
| (27) | Hall-Kohnke Co..... | 565 | Mission |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H..... | 261 | Bush |
| (20) | Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 | Jessie |
| (158) | Hansen Printing Co..... | 259 | Natoma |
| (60) | *Hinton, W. M..... | 641 | Stevenson |
| (216) | Hughes Press..... | 2040 | Polk |
| (150) | *International Printing Co..... | 330 | Jackson |
| (168) | *Lanson & Lauray..... | 534 | Jackson |
| (227) | Lasky, I..... | 1203 | Fillmore |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 | California |
| (34) | Liberty Press..... | 25 | Fremont |
| (4) | Liss, H. C..... | 2305 | Mariposa |
| (135) | Lynch, J. T..... | 3388 | Nineteenth |
| (23) | *Majestic Press..... | 315 | Hayes |
| (97) | *Marshall, J. C..... | 485 | Pine |
| (95) | *Martin Linotype Co..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (68) | Mitchell & Goodman..... | 362 | Clay |
| (206) | *Moir Printing Company..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (48) | Monarch Printing Co..... | 1216 | Mission |
| (24) | Morris & Sheridan Co..... | 343 | Front |
| (64) | McClinton, M. G. & Co..... | 445 | Sacramento |
| (72) | McCracken Printing Co..... | 806 | Laguna |
| (80) | McLean, A. A..... | 218 | Ellis |
| (91) | McNicoll, John R..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J..... | 25 | Jessie |
| (32) | *Norton, Richard H..... | 5716 | Geary |
| (104) | Owl Printing Co..... | 565 | Commercial |
| (81) | *Pernau Publishing Co..... | 753 | Market |
| (143) | *Progress Printing Co..... | 516 | Mission |
| (34) | Reuter Bros..... | 513 | Valencia |
| (64) | Richmond Banner, The..... | 320 | Sixth Ave. |
| (61) | *Rincon Pub. Co..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and | Mission |
| (66) | Roycroft Press..... | 461 | Bush |
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 | Larkin |
| (145) | †S. F. Newspaper Union..... | 818 | Mission |
| (58) | Severance-Roche Co..... | 1733 | Mission |
| (6) | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (15) | Simplex System Co..... | 136 | Pine |
| (125) | *Shanley Co., The..... | 147-151 | Minna |
| (29) | Standard Printing Co..... | 324 | Clay |
| (49) | Stockwitz Printing Co..... | 1212 | Turk |
| (63) | *Telegraph Press..... | 69 | Turk |
| (187) | *Town Talk Press..... | 88 | First |
| (31) | Tuley & St. John..... | 363 | Clay |
| (52) | Turner & Dahnen..... | 942 | Market |
| (177) | United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 | Guerrero |
| (138) | Wagner Printing Co..... | 26 | Mint Ave. |
| (35) | *Wale Printing Co..... | 883 | Market |
| (33) | *West Coast Publishing Co..... | 30 | Sharon |
| (36) | West End Press..... | 2436 | California |
| (43) | Western Printing Co..... | 82 | Second |
| (106) | Wilcox & Co..... | 326 | First |
| (51) | Widup, Ernest F..... | 1133 | Mission |
| (76) | Wobbers, Inc..... | 774 | Market |
| (112) | Wolf, Louis A..... | 64 | Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (191) | Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co..... | 442 | Sansome |
| (224) | Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 | Mission |
| (225) | Hogan Bindery Co..... | 343 | Front |
| (231) | Houle, A. L. Bindery Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (221) | Ingrisch, Louis L..... | 340 | Sansome |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 | California |
| (131) | Malloye, Frank & Co..... | 251-253 | Bush |
| (130) | McIntyre, John B..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (81) | Pernau Publishing Co..... | 751 | Market |
| (223) | Rotermundt, Hugo L..... | 45 | Ecker |
| (200) | Slater, John A..... | 147-151 | Minna |
| (195) | Stumm, E. C..... | 675 | Stevenson |
| (132) | Thumler & Rutherford..... | 117 | Grant Ave. |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| (161) | Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 | Howard |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|--------|

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|------|---------|
| (232) | Torbet, P..... | 1114 | Mission |
|-------|----------------|------|---------|

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------------|---------|
| (234) | Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The..... | 509-515 | Howard |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth and | Mission |

MAILERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|---------|
| (219) | Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 880 | Mission |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|---------|

NEWSPAPERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 | Haight |
| (129) | *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... | 340 | Sansome |
| (121) | *California Democrat..... | Cor. Annie and | Jessie |
| (123) | *L'Italia Daily News..... | 118 | Columbus Ave. |
| (41) | Coast Seamen's Journal..... | 59 | Clay |
| (25) | *Daily News..... | 340 | Ninth |
| (94) | *Journal of Commerce..... | Cor. Annie and | Jessie |
| (21) | Labor Clarion..... | Sixteenth and | Capp |
| (141) | *La Voce del Popolo..... | 641 | Stevenson |
| (57) | *Leader, The..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (39) | *Mission Enterprise..... | 3358 | Twenty-second |
| (144) | Organized Labor..... | 1122 | Mission |
| (156) | Pacific Coast Merchant..... | 423 | Sacramento |
| (61) | *Recorder, The..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (32) | *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 | Geary |
| (7) | *Star, The..... | 1122-1124 | Mission |

PRESSWORK.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|---------|
| (124) | Independent Press Room..... | 348A | Sansome |
| (103) | Lyons, J. F..... | 330 | Jackson |
| (122) | Periodical Press Room..... | 509 | Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----|--------|
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 | Larkin |
|------|-------------------------|----|--------|

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|
| (3) | Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 | Mission |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|

TICKET PRINTERS.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| (20) | Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 | Jessie |
|------|-------------------|-------|--------|

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (261) | Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... | 573 | Mission |
| (97) | Commercial Art Eng. Co..... | 53 | Third |
| (204) | Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 | Clay |
| (202) | Congdon, Harry R..... | 311 | Battery |
| (209) | Salter Bros..... | 118 | Columbus Ave. |
| (199) | Sierra Art and Engraving..... | 343 | Front |
| (207) | Western Process Engraving Co..... | 76 | Second |

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|--------|
| (212) | Hoffschneider Bros..... | 140 | Second |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|--------|

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Members of No. 21 who still hold stock in the California Co-Operative Meat Company are notified that the regular meeting of the stockholders will be held Sunday, December 16, 1917, at 2 o'clock, in Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, Oakland.

At the last convention of the I. T. U. the law regarding the International registration fees was amended requiring that subordinate unions shall collect, in addition to the local initiation fee, a registration fee, as follows: Less than 25 years at next birthday, \$3; more than 25 years and less than 35, at next birthday, \$5; more than 35 and less than 45 at next birthday, \$10; applicants 45 years and over, \$20, which shall be transmitted to the I. T. U. with the name of the initiate. The new registration fee becomes effective January 1, 1918.

Secretary Michelson would appreciate information regarding the whereabouts of J. C. Daley and W. H. Williston.

San Francisco Typographical Union has furnished forty members to date to help make up Uncle Sam's new army, eleven coming from the apprentices and twenty-nine being journeymen. The more recent enlistments reported at headquarters include Charles Holborn, Jr., from the "Bulletin" chapel, B. H. Stevenson of the Myself-Rollins Company, and Fred F. Bebergall of the "Examiner" chapel, who is also first vice-president of the union. Sully J. Pouydesseau, an apprentice member, son of R. Pouydesseau, chairman of the Levison Printing Company chapel, enlisted several weeks ago, but his name was only recently reported at headquarters. The union has voted to keep all enlisted men and those who may be drafted into the National Army in good standing with the I. T. U. during the period of the war, hence it is important that all names be reported at headquarters without delay.

The body of J. W. Page, 76, inventor of the first type-setting machine, who died in Chicago recently, a pauper, will be turned over to the Illinois Demonstration Society for dissection unless friends provide funds for burial. Page had orders for \$2,000,000 worth of typesetting machines in the early '90's. He insisted on making further improvements before filling them, and while he was waiting the successful Mergenthaler machine was marketed.—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

Fifty-two crosses have been erected in France to mark the graves of members of the International Typographical Union who have been killed during the war.

It doesn't require much persuasion to sign a pledge not to eat meat one day a week in these stirring days of universal price aviation and there is some consolation in the fact that a substitute is being made for sole leather from sea island cotton.—The "Hot Slug."

There is important mail at the secretary's office for Miss Emma M. Shaw who has removed from the last address left at headquarters.

BUSINESS AGENTS ORGANIZE.

The business agents of the culinary workers and bartenders' locals of San Francisco have been organized by and are working under the direct supervision of J. P. McGinley, general organizer for this district of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

As a result, McGinley says that most effective work is being accomplished in the restaurants and saloons of the downtown district, which, he hopes, will shortly again be operating under strictly union conditions.



Union Labor Fickert League

PRESIDENT **JAMES WILSON**
Business Agent, Brotherhood of Teamsters

RECORDING SECRETARY..... **W. H. URMY**
Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Council

VICE-PRESIDENT **JOHN BELL**
Vice-President, Building Trades Council

TREASURER **THOS. GARRITY**
President, Bookbinders' Union

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS FLYNN
J. J. HUGHES
P. J. GALLAGHER
JOS. A. KIERNAN
MARTIN RICHARDS

W. R. TOWNE
H. M. HANSEN
JOHN KEAN
WILLIAM CONLEY
ARTHUR WARREN

Q. R. TILTON
W. A. GRANFIELD
WALTER DURYEA
JOSEPH MARSHALL
J. R. HOPKINS

H. A. WISSING
W. J. BURCHELL
WALTER NEWELL
MARTIN J. CROWE

P. A. CLIFFORD
JAS. E. DILLON
I. I. SENA
HARRY CANTROWITH

San Francisco, December 7, 1917.

Fellow Trade Unionists:

We, the undersigned members and representatives of labor unions and Central Bodies of Labor in San Francisco, desire to call to your immediate and earnest attention a very important matter, namely, the endeavor that is being made by certain discredited factions in our City to accomplish the recall of our present District Attorney, Charles M. Fickert.

The undersigned have all had occasion in many instances, to intercede with the properly-constituted authorities in behalf of members of labor unions who were unfortunate enough to become entangled, rightfully or otherwise, in the meshes of the law.

Where the arrests were uncalled-for, we have been readily able to so convince the authorities, and where there was reason, we, with the able assistance and counsel of District Attorney Fickert and his capable assistants, where the circumstances justified it, pleaded the mitigating circumstances within our knowledge, and the fact of first offense and general good reputation, securing probation or parole as the case might warrant.

Some of the assistants in the office of the District Attorney were and are now members of Labor Unions, or were appointed at the request and recommendation of your representatives in Union Labor, and have been and are now thoroughly in accord with our best aims and hopes.

These are matters of fact within our own knowledge, not the chimerical suppositions and prejudiced expressions of opinion of purchased enthusiasts who endeavor to tell you what will be done, should their carefully-concealed, real purposes be consummated, when they have absolutely no facts upon which to base or substantiate their rosy predictions.

Do not be too credulous of the rash promises and advice of persons who, until the United States Government began its recent agitation, were avowed anarchists or bore all the earmarks and some of the tailmarks of "Reds" and "I. W. W.'s."

Remember that pacifist propaganda spread while our country is at war, is largely seditious and made with the intent to embarrass the United States in its war for freedom of all people. Russia's unenviable situation is a very present and glaring example of what may be done by anarchy, and instead of giving comfort and support to those traitors who support or acquiesce in those teachings, no matter how far-fetched or distant the real objective may be argued or seem, we should avoid them as we would a filthy and loathsome disease.

We do not desire to adversely discuss the records or capabilities of either of Mr. Fickert's opponents but the record of Charles A. Sweigert is well known from the publicity given same in former campaigns, and will not bear close scrutiny without revealing facts, not only extremely unfriendly, but absolutely detrimental to the best interest and purposes of organized labor and common decency.

Suffice it to say that the unknown quantity fails miserably when measured up to the known and friendly quantity, and nothing but confusion and disappointment can be held out as prizes for a dive into the unknown.

We would not so fully discuss this matter, except under the present conditions of the lavishly expensive and rottenly vindictive fight that is now being carried on against a man who has been and is our friend, by some of the most undesirable and despicable element in our community.

We appreciate the fact that this communication is necessarily brief, when considered in relation to a subject of this magnitude but feel that it is the only means at our disposal to counteract the campaign of untruths now being indulged in by the enemies of organized labor unions, affiliated as we are with the American Federation of Labor, whose stand has been taken absolutely and squarely at the shoulder of the President and our Government in this our time of trouble.

We therefore earnestly and sincerely request and advise that you bend all your energies toward the retention in office of the man who has been tried and not found wanting when we needed him.

This communication is addressed to trade unions only, and we request that it be given wide publicity among union men and women. The time has come for all true American citizens, whether of birth or adoption, and particularly trade unionists, to strip the camouflage from the vile vaporings and deceitful and unpatriotic utterances of the foreign dialect comedian, Reds, pacifists, seditionists and their insincere and sophisticated sympathizers who lurk in the shadowy background, supplying ample funds, the true source of which and from what national enemy, Heaven only knows, and bare the real issue—"Sweigert and the Reds," or "Fickert and the Red, White and Blues."

With best wishes for the continued success of your organization, we have the honor to remain,

Very sincerely and fraternally,

JAMES E. WILSON, President,
W. H. URMY, Secretary.

Adv.

HOW LABOR HELPS MANKIND.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

What should be our relationship to the other fellow?

This is the sum and substance of the social question. There was a time when some men—the so-called privileged classes—believed that the rest of the world was created for their special benefit. All others were made simply to serve them, to make life soft and easy.

But even most of these have seen a great light. They discovered that the "clods" were capable of better things, so they began to "help" them on to the higher things of life. Amazing was the degree to which "the man with the hoe" could attain, when he was given half a chance. That he could hold his own with the best of those who formerly regarded themselves as of superior clay, of "bluer" blood, of finer grain, was a discovery which came as a great surprise.

Be it said to the credit of most of the "helpers" they welcomed the revelation that the common people were made of the same material that they were—that their ideals of life, their heart-hungers, their sorrows and their griefs, their loves and their joys, were very much like their own. All the more willing were they to give their lives in service in behalf of their more unfortunately situated neighbors.

But now we're ready for another step in advance. It was a fine thing to help the man who was so ready to help himself, or even the chap who didn't. It was a Christ-like thing to bear the burdens of those who were heavy laden. There will always be such in the world. Misfortune and accident, the lack of opportunity on account of physical disability or illness, and a good many other things, will always leave in our midst those who should be given a helping hand.

However, the normal man, be he rich or poor, educated through books or through experience, be he black or white, yellow or red, no matter what his circumstances—so long as he's a man who is doing a man's job in the world, is "helping" the other fellow in a way which is rarely appreciated. The poorest man in the world, who is doing his best, is rendering a real service to the richest man in the world. He is making a contribution to the world's work which mere wages do not repay.

Even the despised immigrant who doesn't understand a word of English, but who is contributing his share to the common good by shovelling dirt in a construction camp, is making a debtor of the man who will later ride over that railroad track in his comfortable Pullman, made smooth-running because that Italian made a good job of his shovelling. But everywhere in human life, in the lowliest places, in shop and factory, on the street and on the road, everywhere—men and women and even little children are bringing their contribution to the great treasure-house to which we all come and freely draw—some more, some less; but he who draws most, becoming the greatest debtor to all mankind.

Therefore, let's talk less about "helping," about "service," and let's think more about "exchange"—for that's what it is—the exchange of the service that each renders for the other.

BEEF SUPPLIES PILE UP.

Stocks of beef are piling up in packing house refrigerators and there is an adequate supply of beef and mutton to meet all domestic demands, said Arthur Meeker of Armour and Company in an address to the State Live Stock Association, whose delegates favor the abolition of wheatless and meatless days.

Contrary to general belief, it was said, exports of beef have not increased greatly during the war. A decrease in the use of pork and its products, however, was urged.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

"On the Level," a tense Western drama with Fannie Ward in the role of a self-sacrificing woman, will be given its final presentation at the New Mission Theatre Saturday night. Among the additional films on this program are the Hearst Pathe News and an O. Henry screen story, "Blind Man's Holiday." On Sunday, the New Mission will begin a three days' showing of "Bab's Diary," first of the "sub-deb" stories by



Mary Roberts Rinehart to be interpreted in screen plays by Marguerite Clark. As a "sub-deb," a young girl who has not yet made her society debut, Miss Clark finds herself in an unsophisticated role which is her natural sphere. With this feature a new Paramount Mac Sennett comedy, "Roping Her Romeo," and the Hearst Pathe News will also be shown. Elsie Ferguson, aristocratic beauty of the stage, will be seen at the New Mission on Wednesday and Thursday in her first production for the screen, "Barbary Sheep." Sumptuous settings are used for this picture which abounds in Oriental splendor.

MORE PRICE SETTING.

If Congress acts on the suggestion of President Wilson, in his message to the national lawmakers this week, America's plunderbund will pass through dark days.

The chief executive said:

"Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go farther in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequalities obtain on all sides."

WILL ARBITRATE.

Striking electrical workers employed by the Western Electric Company have accepted the arbitration offer of Henry B. Endicott, general manager of the Massachusetts committee on public safety. The strike has been on for several weeks and could be avoided, reported the committee on public safety, if the company received a committee of its employees or expressed a willingness to adjust shop grievances.

EXPLANATION OF THEATRE WAR TAX.

Much misapprehension still prevails among picture theatre patrons concerning the exact amount of their admission price which reverts to the Government under the new war tax law.

R. F. Abraham, manager of the New Mission Theatre, who among other theatrical men is being continually asked for exact information on the subject, makes the following statement concerning the war tax as it applies to his theatre:

"With the addition to the New Mission Theatre of 1000 extra seats, a new program of pictures showing the world's most famous stars in Paramount and Arcraft pictures has been secured, providing for our patrons the best film productions on the present market. These pictures, according to contract stipulations, cannot be shown in any theatre in the United States at less than the present prices of the New Mission of ten and fifteen cents. The Government says that the theatre shall add one-cent tax to all ten-cent tickets, and two cents tax to all fifteen-cent tickets, thus making the total admission fee eleven cents for matinees and seventeen cents for evening performances. Children's admissions of five cents bear a war tax of one cent, making a total of six cents, which is our matinee charge.

HONORS THRUST UPON HIM.

Daniel P. Haggerty, the newly-elected president of the San Francisco Labor Council, is one of those fortunate individuals who have honors thrust upon them. For several years Haggerty was president of the California State Federation of Labor, and just before he retired from that office, Miss Alice Zimmerman, the then stenographer of the California State Federation of Labor, did Haggerty the great honor of consenting to become his bride. Last week Wednesday Haggerty was elected president of the Machinists' Union and two nights later was elected president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

TVEITMOE ILL.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, secretary of the San Francisco and State Building Trades Councils, is confined to his home as a result of a stroke of paralysis last Friday.

While Tveitmoe's condition is not considered serious at this time, he is far from well and his family is much concerned over his condition.

ARIZONA SHERIFF QUILTS.

Harry C. Wheeler, sheriff of Bisbee County, Ariz., who engineered the deportation of 1200 workers last July, has resigned as chairman of the county draft board. In his letter to Governor Campbell he says he "is not able to properly attend to the duties of the two offices."

Wheeler will now have more time to digest the report of the President's commission, which declared that the Bisbee deportations were illegal and without warrant in State or Federal law.

CARMEN OBLIGATED.

At the last meeting of Carmen's Union No. 768, composed of U. R. R. employees, 112 members who had paid their December dues were obligated by International Vice-President Ben F. Bowbeer.

Secretary Martin J. Crowe reported that many platform men who have returned to the employ of the United Railroads since the strike was called off have advised him that they intend to keep up their membership in the union.

The union has requested the International to appoint Secretary Crowe as special organizer for San Francisco and pay half the salary, the other half to be paid by the local union.

President C. E. Johnson announced that he would not permit any political discussions at union meetings. Arthur Warren, honorary member of the union, addressed the meeting.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 88.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 237—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 214—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Tractmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliances and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Malters—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 585 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Watchmen No. 15,689—O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

CASEY EN ROUTE HOME

Michael Casey, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, who has been in the East for more than a month attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor and a meeting of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, arrived in Portland early this week and will reach San Francisco within a day or two.

CHRISTMAS STOCK NOW READY Larger and Better than ever

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS

Big reductions on heavy solid gold watches—
14 and 18 Kt.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.

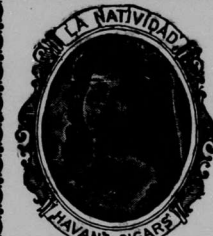
| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up. | | |
| 7 Jewelled American make, regular price..... | \$2.50 | \$ 1.49 |
| 18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 6.00 | 3.75 |
| 15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 8.00 | 5.00 |
| 17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 15.00 | 8.50 |
| 19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 22.00 | 15.00 |
| 21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 35.00 | 20.00 |
| 23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... | 45.00 | 25.00 |
| Military Wrist Watches..... | \$1.00 up | |
| Military Wrist Watches, Waltham or Elgin..... | \$5.00 up | |
| Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavaliers, Brooches and Stick Pins. | | |

ERNEST STEFFEN CO. DIAMOND BROKERS

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

U
N
I
O
N



M
A
D
E
!!

Do
you want to
increase
your

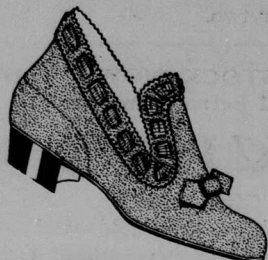
Business?

If you do, put the UNION
LABEL on your products.

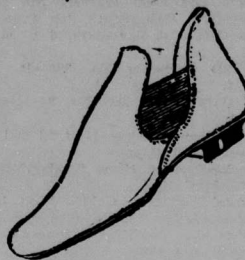
The UNION LABEL origi-
nated right here in San Fran-
cisco and the people de-
mand it on their purchases.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

Holiday Slippers

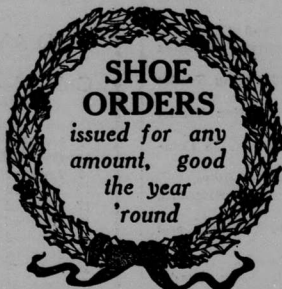


MAKE AN ALWAYS APPRECIATED GIFT—WE HAVE THEM FOR EVERYONE—FROM THE INFANT TO THE GRANDPARENT—IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE



**WOMEN'S
FELT SLIPPERS**
75c TO \$2.75

**CHILDREN'S
FELT SLIPPERS**
65c TO \$2.00



**MEN'S
LEATHER SLIPPERS**
75c TO \$2.75

**BOYS'
LEATHER SLIPPERS**
65c TO \$2.00

Store
Open
Saturday
Nights

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
The Greatest Shoe House in the West

WE GIVE
**2X
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS**

825 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

"BRINGING HOME THE BACON."

"We are bringing home the bacon," is the message received by the San Francisco Iron Trades Council and its affiliated unions this week from R. W. Burton, Pierre Flaherty and M. J. McGuire, who were sent to Buffalo and Washington a month ago to endeavor to get a greater increase in wages than that recently awarded by the Federal Wage Adjustment Board for men engaged in the shipbuilding industry of the Pacific Coast.

Just how much an increase was secured through the efforts of the San Francisco representatives is not known. The whole case was reopened and hearings held in Washington. The workers were represented at these hearings by Congressman John I. Nolan, James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and President Franklin of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' International Union.

Burton wires that "everybody was agreed that justice must be granted the workers and satisfaction must prevail to get results." He also wired that "everybody was agreed that the wage award recently made was not ample."

Press reports as to the amount of wage increase secured for local workers are not authentic, and full details will not be known until Burton, Flaherty and McGuire arrive in San Francisco next Sunday.

To hear reports of Burton, Flaherty and McGuire, the Molders' Union will hold a special meeting Tuesday night, the Machinists on Wednesday night, and the Boilermakers on Thursday night. The meetings will be held in the Labor Temple.

PAPER RULERS ADVANCE.

Chicago paper rulers affiliated with the Brotherhood of Bookbinders have secured a two-year agreement which guarantees a minimum rate of \$26.50 a week and a graduated scale for apprentices.

GARMENT WORKERS NOMINATE.

The local Garment Workers' Union has made the following nominations: President, Mrs. L. Poysell; vice-president, Mrs. Cooney; recording secretary, Kathryn Granville; financial secretary, Mrs. Anna Culberson; treasurer, Nellie Casey; business agent, May E. Cummings; guide, Alice Leo; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. E. Sutherland; trustees, Emma Waltjen, Margaret Stump, Hattie Mullane, Pearl Sheehan, Mrs. Marie Spenser; executive board, Emily Sparbora, Mrs. Whitmore, Margaret Stump, Sarah Hagan, Nellie Casey, Alice Leo, Elizabeth Valensola, May Cummings, Anna Kulper; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Sarah Hagan, May E. Cummings, Mrs. McKnight, Margaret Stump, Anna Culberson, Nellie Casey; delegates to Label Section, Mrs. Nellie Anderson, Anna Kulper. The election will be held next Thursday night.

CALLED TO THE COLORS.

Frank H. Ainsworth, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, president of the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees and delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and member of its law and legislative committee, has been ordered into active service and reported for sea duty yesterday. This means the breaking up of the Ainsworth home, Mrs. Ainsworth and her daughter going East, while the two sons will live in a local boarding house.

ICEMEN TO BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union will be held next Saturday night at the Hotel Bellevue. The affair will be strictly invitational. Among the guests of honor will be John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Mrs. O'Connell.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

DEFENSE LEAGUE DISBANDED.

The so-called National Labor Defense League has disbanded, following the refusal of the American Federation of Labor convention to indorse same.

The league was organized some months ago by Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City and numbered among its directors, organizers and publicity agents, Fremont Older, editor of the "San Francisco Bulletin"; Sara Bard Field, radical pacifist; Colonel Wood of Portland, also a radical; and Anton Johannsen.

As long as the American Federation of Labor refused to indorse the league or assist in its alleged work, Frank P. Walsh, who was largely financing the organization, felt it his duty to disband the league.

The American Federation of Labor has always taken care of trade unionists unjustly imprisoned and prosecuted, and the American Federation of Labor convention felt that there was no need for a special organization to take up this work. Many of the delegates were of the opinion that there are too many alleged "labor defense" organizations that are really working in opposition to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, while at the same time bleeding the treasuries of legitimate labor organizations.

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

"Make it a Red Cross Christmas" is the slogan for the Red Cross membership drive that begins next Monday morning and continues until the evening of December 24th.

San Francisco Chapter desires to swell its ranks to 150,000, and in order to do so it has perfected an organization that will have every household, store and factory in the city canvassed, about 15,000 volunteers being engaged in the work. There are eleven geographical districts, each in charge of a male "major" and a woman similarly titled, and they have appointed "captains," who in turn have enlisted "non-coms" and "privates" until every district is established on a military basis.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Martin Hoff of the masters, mates and pilots; Thomas Roach of the marine firemen; Emmett P. Graney of the molders; Edward Burket of the brass and chandelier workers; Zolestin Frei of the machinists, Harry E. Galvin of the painters.

It's Time To Select

Your Christmas Gift NOW

1. BECAUSE

Right now you find a very complete stock to make your selection from.

2. BECAUSE

You do not have to rush yourself. Take your time and select your gift conveniently.

3. BECAUSE

If you select your gift now we will be glad to reserve same for you for we know you will come back if you appreciate guarantee without a string to it.

Send for Mail
Order Catalog

Charge Accounts
Opened

**THE ALBERT S.
Samuels & Co.**
895 MARKET STREET

Jewelers, Opticians, Diamond Merchants
895 MARKET ST., near Fifth

